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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND.

Histories of Noble British Families: with Biographical Notices of the Most Distinguished Individuals in each. Illustrated by their Armorial Bearings, Portraits, Monuments, Seals, &c. 2 vols. Elephant folio. Pickering.

THOUGH no author's name appears on the title-page, it is well known that we are indebted for these superb volumes to the literary taste and munificent liberality of Mr. Henry Drummond, the distinguished member for West Surrey. Since the appearance of Lord Kingsborough's splendid work on Mexico, there has been nothing to compare with this luxurious specimen of bibliography and embellishment, the cost of which must have been "prodigious," and dispensed with a liberal hand. The colouring of the arms, seals, and portraits alone, which are executed with the precision of individual copies, and not only curious in respect to the arts, but perfect as references on questions of heraldry, descent, family alliances, and legal deeds, must have employed much of skill and industry; and indeed the entire publication is almost unique for its sumptuous appearance and antiquarian accuracy. To afford any adequate idea of it without its being seen is impossible, and therefore we must be content with bearing witness to its very numerous magnificent plates, and giving a summary notice of its contents, with a few examples of their quality which are most likely to interest or entertain our readers.

The first volume has the families of Ashburnham,* Arden, Compton, Cecil, Harley, and Bury; the second, Percival, Dunbar, Hume, Dundas, Drummond, and Neville; a noble category nobly illustrated. Of it and them the author aptly and quaintly remarks in his introduction to the third part (his literary observation breathing a similar spirit of logical acumen and humorous terseness which shine in his parliamentary speeches):—

"The interest which some persons experience in their pursuits is, as it would seem, in the inverse ratio to the value of the object when obtained; just as the interest excited by a foxchase greatly exceeds that felt in hare-hunting. In no other way is it easy to conceive why fault should have been found with the preceding numbers of this work, because no dates were given to the births, marriages, and deaths of persons who died several centuries ago, and from many of whom there are no living descendants: for it must appear to any one but a mere trading retailer in obsolete uselessness, that a complete collection of all the dates of baptismal and burial registers of an extinct family could be of no greater value than a complete collection of the Tyburn turnpike tickets, from its first erection to its final suppression under the New Metropolitan Trust Act.—Besides this negative reason from the inutility, there are good positive reasons for omitting such references: 1st, they encumber the page; and 2ndly, they are very liable to be misprinted. If a letter in a word is misplaced, the error is obvious; but when a figure is misplaced, the mistake is not obvious, and there may be no reason on the face of the date itself to render the error apparent.

"It sounds very plausible to call for a date and a register to support every assertion which is to be found recorded in the printed genealogies of Peerage

* The noble representative of which title has at this moment displayed his love of literature by the purchase of the *Stowe MSS.*—Ed. L. G.

† Also distinguished in the present race by the high literary and scientific character of the Marquis of Northampton, and by the transmitted tastes and talents for the fine arts of his son Lord Compton.—Ed. L. G.

Enlarged 177.)

writers and County historians; but a demand for such accuracy is a shallow imposition upon the unwary. Dugdale, Camden, Mackenzie, Nisbet, Douglas, Collins, and many others, were learned men who communicated the best information which they possessed; and if men of inferior learning have since been able to correct mistakes into which the former have fallen, in consequence of other sources of knowledge being opened which they did not possess, or had not time to examine, it is weak to reject what the former have asserted without giving their proofs: they were at least more likely to be well informed than we are, for they lived nearer the times when the recorded transactions occurred. There is, however, sometimes a real value in a date, as for instance the date of any remarkable action which has been performed, or of any dignity conferred. In such cases, the date fixes the transaction to a particular person, giving him his true place in a genealogy, distinguishing a father from a son of the same name.

"Chronology is not history; a genealogical table is not the history of a family, nor is the end to be attained by the one the same as that proposed by the other. A history, whether of a nation or of a family, is designed to describe its origin, manners, and customs through successive generations; and the general characteristics of a family may be traced as well as those of a nation, although in as much smaller a degree as the importance of a single family is small in comparison with the importance of the nation of which it is a part. A chronological table is a mere catalogue of dates, according to which events appear in succession. The transactions of the English nation under the several periods of Saxon, Norman, Tudor, and Stewart rule, and the manners and customs which marked those periods constitute the materials for its history: the particular day on which William the Conqueror was born, married, or died is a matter of perfect indifference: and no precise dates can be assigned to the most important events in history, sacred and profane."

Nothing can be more justly applicable to the general argument as regards this class of literature. Mr. Drummond lays down other rules for personal claims to honour or possessions, and proceeds to inform us,—

"The difficulties in genealogies generally occur in the eleventh century. Up to the period of the conquest it is comparatively easy to trace the families and descents of those who, receiving grants in this country, have been established here ever since that epoch: but there took place at that time in England a change of masters, language, laws, and customs, and, moreover, there then existed no such things as surnames or arms in the sense in which we now use those words; a man and several of his sons may have all had different surnames; for example, Baudrey le Teuton, a near relation by marriage of the Conqueror, and therefore no mean man, had six sons, not one of whom was called by his father's surname, if indeed he had one, and no two of the six are called by the same surname; one was Nicholas de Bascheville; the second, Fulco de Alneto; the third, Rodbertus de Courceio; the fourth, Ricardus de Nova Villa; the fifth, more fortunate in his baptism, is called Baldricus, but his surname is de Balgenzaio; the sixth was Vigerius Apuliensis; whilst their several descendants became the great families of Bascheville, Dawney, De Courcy, Neville, &c."

On the subject of armorial bearings, the information in this introduction is no less worthy of quotation; only that our limits enforce brevity. We must, however, select a few passages:—

"As to armorial bearings, either none were worn, or they were changed continually, or else they were

taken irrespective of relationship, as was seen in the case (recorded in Part I.) of the Beauchamps, four of whom, although near relations, had armorial bearings totally dissimilar one from the other. * * *

"There must have been many instances where great men, who figured at the battle of Hastings, accompanied by their sons, nephews, and other relations, died before the drawing up of the Doomsday book. This is to a certain extent capable of proof by a comparison of the names enumerated in Wace with those in the latter document. The lands, therefore, with which such persons were rewarded, would appear in the sons' or nephews' names, and not in those of the fathers', in return for whose services they might have been in fact bestowd. * * *

"Traditions are not inventions, 'heraldic fables,' and 'lucky fictions,' as Mr. Nichols calls them. * * *

"It is not sufficient only to be sceptical, the sceptic must furnish some other 'heraldic fable' and 'lucky fiction,' more probable than the story which has been received by the wisdom of our ancestors. If the first Nevill who landed in England was neither the son nor the grandson of Baudrey le Teuton, let it be shown who he was; if Robert de Vyver was not the son of Eudo de Bretagne, let it be shown who the man was that had power sufficient to wage successful war against the Count de Breteuil, take him prisoner, hang him up in the middle of winter in his shirt, till it froze to his back, and compel him to give his daughter to his enemy in marriage. If the Harding who is the progenitor of the male line of the Berkeleys were not of the royal house of Denmark, whence did he come, and how did it happen that he should marry a great heiress, at a time when the disposal of marriages was a chief source of revenue to the sovereigns? * * *

"No complete pedigree of any family is known to exist, unless it be that of the house of Bourbon, and of one or two other sovereign houses, of which the members are few. The manuscript pedigrees in the Herald's Colleges, British Museum, Public Libraries, Private Charter Chests, are all partial, and have been generally designed only to describe the few particular descents by which some property or honour has come into the family through a female alliance. These are often discordant; whole generations are omitted, and members of one descent confounded with those of a similar name in other descents. It is desirable to reconcile such discordant evidence, and frequently no positive proof is to be had. The worth of all evidence is *quantum valeat*, and one story is good until a better is told."

From the account of the remarkable family of Bruce, whose name is spelled some score of different ways, from De Brus, Bruz, Brehuse and Brewose in the same document, to Brehorens, Braose, and Bruce; whose genealogy displays kings of Scotland and Ireland; whose alliances (as well as with foreign princes, &c.) pervade the highest dignities and powers of the aristocracy (descending in many instances to living persons); and traced to Theobald, Duke of Sleswick and Stermarec, anno 721, and his wife Gundella, daughter of Vitellan, Lord of Bollandstead and Barnborough, in Germany, (from whom the Italian Ursini are descended); from the account of this race, we repeat, we copy a comparatively recent anecdote, of the twenty-ninth in descent:—

"It appears that Lord Bruce was a nobleman of singularly gentle and amiable manners, and had been intimate from boyhood with Sir Edward Sackville, a young man of profligate and dissolute habits. An attachment had grown between Lord Bruce and Lady Clementina Sackville, Sir Edward's sister, and it was agreed that when he had attained to manhood they

should be married. One day when going out a hunting at Culross, in Fifeshire, an old woman was nearly ridden over by Sir Edward, who struck at her several times with his whip: Lord Bruce begged him to calm himself, and said, 'Don't hurt her, she's a spaw-wife.' The old woman exclaimed, 'Ride on to your hunting, young men, you will not have the better sport for abusing the helpless infirmities of old age. Some day you two will go out to a different kind of sport, and one only will come back alive.' Lord Bruce spent much of his time with Lady Clementina, and Sir Edward's family hoped that his friendship with Lord Bruce would lead him to leave off his dissolute habits. One evening he returned home flushed with wine, and in ill humour from some broil in which he had been engaged with a Scotch gentleman, and exclaimed vehemently against 'beggarly Scotchmen': Lord Bruce said he hoped he had not an equal dislike to all Scotchmen, and then endeavoured to turn his friend's conversation, but Sir Edward continued, and added he would make no exception in his denunciation of Scotchmen, and 'least of all in favour of a man who sits in his friend's house, and talks of him puritanically behind his back.' Lord Bruce tried to answer mildly, but it was replied to by a blow on the face. Still Lord Bruce out of love to Lady Clementina stifled his rage, until about a month after he learned from a mischief-making Scotchman, named Crawford, that Sackville had spoken publicly of the insult he had given to him. It was the duty of both, being about the Court, to attend the Elector Palatine out of the country; and being in his train at Canterbury Sackville insulted and struck Bruce a second time. Bruce then went and took leave of his mother, and then of Lady Clementina, and going abroad sent a challenge to Sir Edward. A piece of ground was bought near Bergen-op-Zoom that they should not be interrupted, and thither they repaired. Nothing is known of the particulars of the duel but from a letter of Sir Edward's, in which the account bears upon the face of it the stamp of truth, and whence it appears that Bruce would accept of no quarter, and was determined that one or other should die; and that he very nearly was victor himself, for Sir Edward was badly wounded, but Lord Bruce died. The place is called by the name of Bruce's Field to this day.

"In a treatise on second sight, by John Aubrey, in the *Miscellanea Scotica*, it is said, 'The unfortunate Lord Bruce saw distinctly the figure or impression of a mort head, in the looking glass in his chamber, that very morning he set out for the fatal place of rendezvous, where he lost his life in a duel, and asked some of them that stood by him, if they observed that strange appearance? which they answered in the negative. His remains were interred at Bergen-op-Zoom, over which a monument was erected, and the emblem of a looking glass impressed with a mort head, to perpetuate the surprising representation which seemed to indicate his approaching untimely end. The monument stood entire for a long time.'"

A noble letter to his eldest son and other children from Thomas Bruce, third Earl of Elgin, who took part in the Fifteen, is, we regret to say, too long for us, but we copy a sentence or two from its conclusion.—

"Faire not to address yourself seriously and constantly to the throne of divyne grace, that God may direct you in your dewties, may keep you free of all sin. I expect that you, and all my dear children will be obedient to my dear wyfe, your deserving mother, and make her a pattern for your lyfe and conversation. Preserve always a dewtyfull respect for your lawfull sovereign, and for all his subordinated powers, avoyd the counccils, and even the company of proud ambitious men. These are they who foment rebellions. Their private disappointments in their own ambitious projects drive them into resentments against a ministry, they borrow the figure of some counterfeited grievance, and in tyme they reach the sovereign, and their constitution. Where pryde and the way, misery and damnation must follow. If ever you are called by lawfull authority to give

your advyce in Parliament or Councill, you are there att your freedom to give it as God and a good conscience shall direct you; and there you may even go against the measures of a court, without breach of dewty to your Sovereign, provyding you doe it in a regular way, conforme to the rules of the Constitution. These I consider to be lawfull and dewtyfull means of tempering and restraining either the mistakes or malice of superior powers. But if your opinion is overruled, the circumstance is altered from that of a counccill to that of obedience; where there remains nothing but a dewtyfull submission to the decrees of the superior powers of the Constitution, in their respective stations. It may fall out that ministers may take measures to the prejudice of their prince or country. If you are fully convinced of this, besydes the advyce which you are called to give in Parliament or Councill, you are att freedom lykewyse humbly to offer advyce either to your Sovereign or his ministers, as you can find means, but take care to doe it in a dewtyfull way, without prejudice or resentment, against the one or the other. Avoyd corruption, covetousness, idleness, and vanity: live frugally, and att home, as much as you can conveniently; what is gott that way is attended with more blessings and fewer temptations, than what is gott otherwyse; and if any cross accident shall disappoint your lawfull endeavours in the improvement of your fortune, rest satisfyd, putt your trust in God, He will either make you easy in this world, or recompense your patience in the next.

"Endeavour as in you lyes to live in friendship with all your neighbours, rather take an injury than give one, lett the world think what they will, he that gives an injury is att a farr greater loss as he that receives it.

"What I say to you is lykewyse directed to all my dear children, so far as concerns their respective conditions: and now I recommend you and all my dear family and friends, to the blessing and protection of the ever wyse and ever mercyfull God, who never failes to support those who putt their trust in Him, and to answer the petitions of those who sincerely and humbly call upon Him; may He in His infinit mercy, thorow the merits of our blessed Savior, grant all of you, my dear family and friends, His peace and comfort in this world, with His endless mereys in the next. This my dear Chyld is the sincere and earnest prayer of your affectionate Father,

"TH. BRUCE."

(To be concluded in our next.)

INTERIOR OF MEXICO.

Wild Life in the Interior of Central America. By G. Byam, late 43rd Light Infantry. Parker.

This is a slight volume, and very readable, without conveying new information of consequence to solidify the entertainment. The ex-military officer is an ardent chasseur, and after long experience in Chili, took up his abode in the midst of the forests of Nicaragua, to explore mines and hunt the *fera nature* of the region. This being the case, two or three characteristic extracts will satisfy the claims of the work; and we have only to choose what appear to us to possess the greatest novelty. On earthquakes, we are told,—

"The order of nature seems to be perfectly inversed with regard to the directions of metallic veins in Central America and in Chili respectively. In Chili every great copper vein (*veta real*) takes its direction as nearly as possible north and south (true, not by compass), and the inclination of the vein generally dips towards the eastward, but at various angles. The vertical vein, or the nearest approaching to it, is generally considered the most valuable and lasting, but is rare in Chili—now, in Central America, the copper veins are generally vertical, and all the large ones I have seen run exactly east and west. The above remarks relate solely to copper mines, but the difference between the gold and silver ones in the two countries (at least, all those I have examined myself, and I have both discovered and taken the bearings of many) is equally striking. In Chili, the

gold and silver mines generally run from east to west; but in Central America, every one I have seen tend from north to south.

"Whether these different directions of distinct metallic veins arise from a different species of volcanic action in the two countries, nearly three thousand miles apart, would require a cleverer head than mine to determine; but I know that, to me, an earthquake in Chili always seemed to proceed from the south-west towards the north-east and the Cordilleras; although generally the noise, sometimes the roar, was heard as if coming from the Andes before the shock was felt. It may seem strange to speak of the progress of such an instantaneous event, yet in a hilly country the scattering of the stones and dust, and the agitation of the trees and shrubs, does mark its passage. In Chili I have felt very many, especially in the province of Coquimbo; and I once counted upwards of thirty shocks in six hours, taking all, as far as I could judge, the same direction. In Central America I could never even guess from what point of the compass an earthquake proceeded, or what course it took, but they are far less frequent and nothing like as severe as in Chili.

"In Chili, the inhabitants divide the character of their numerous earthquakes into two kinds; the commonest and less severe is the 'Temblo,' or trembling; and the other, more frightful both in name and its ravages, 'Terremoto,' or earthmoving; the first superficial, and the second felt at great depths. I was relating, a short time past, to a military friend at the head of a government scientific department, on how many occasions I had had an opportunity of observing the effects of earthquakes at the bottom of mines; and how very differently the two sorts above mentioned were felt there, and on the earth's surface; from which I naturally enough drew my own conclusions, but was stopped in the development of them by the following remark: 'We do not want conclusions or opinions,' said my friend, 'we want facts; give us facts, and then we can see if those facts agree with our principles, and we can draw our own conclusions.' Now I will relate the facts I gave him, and give a very small part of my conclusions.

"1st. I have been repeatedly at the bottom of a deep mine during a Tremblor earthquake, and have invariably heard the noise pass high over my head, and seldom felt any motion, although on regaining the surface I have been informed there had been a smart earthquake.

"2nd. I have been twice at the bottom of a mine during a Terremoto, and a greater difference could not well be felt; the earth under, over, and on every side was convulsed, stones detached themselves from the roofs and sides, and *saute qui peut* was the order of the day.

"Now, I thought that a fair conclusion from the foregoing facts might be that the first was merely superficial, and the second more *ab imo pectore* of the earth, and that they were produced from different causes.

"3rd. Although many earthquakes are not preceded by rain, yet in some provinces, such as Coquimbo, and further to the north, where only four or five showers fall in the year, the first rains after a long drought are almost always followed by a severe Temblor, and my conclusion was, that as the first sort of earthquake was evidently superficial, from its passing over the head of a person in a mine, the earth's surface, for some little depth, and the atmosphere had become well charged with contrary electricities, and that a shower of rain, or sometimes a heavy dew, had proved a connecting medium, and had produced a shock, the violence of which depended upon the intensity of the charge."

Changing his tone, the author says,—

"I shall now proceed to other subjects, which, I trust, will prove more amusing to some of my readers than the dryer ones which have naturally preceded them; I mean descriptions of the haunts, habits, and modes of killing or hunting the wild beasts of all sorts which surrounded us on every side. Many miles from any other hut, and more than twenty



from the nearest small village, I had opportunities of making observations in the wild forest that seldom fall to the lot of an Englishman, and that, too, during a space of two years. I had generally two Indians in the smaller hut, and one slept in a corner of my large one, which, being thirty-six feet by eighteen, was consequently very roomy; but we seldom passed many nights without hearing the roar of the panther, or more commonly of the puma lion, very near our 'ranchos,' and our dogs, who were very fierce, were continually rushing into the surrounding woods after sunset in pursuit of coyotes,* or other wild animals. It is true that, about two miles off, I had about twenty Indians located on the top of a mountain, from whence one or two descended several times a week for a load of provisions; they had built themselves 'small ramadas,' which did very well for them in fine weather, and, at the commencement of the rainy season, they retired to the villages until it was over. There was also an establishment of a few cattle-herds about seven miles off; but, beyond these, it was rare to see a human being except a *tigrero* (panther-hunter) and a very few Indians dotted here and there, but whose huts, far apart from each other, were difficult to find."

One method of sporting in deer-stalking is very strange, and is stated to be very deadly.

"It is much better done by bow and arrow, than by rifle or smooth bore, for the shot being generally given about twenty yards off, the arrow is as sure as the gun, makes no noise, and has the advantage of remaining buried in the stag, and, as it were, impeding every motion; for a stag can neither run nor turn with an arrow in him almost to the feathers, but a ball enters on one side and goes out on the other, and unless it hits a very vital spot, a stag may, and very often does, go a long way before he drops, and in such a case is generally lost.

"A young, good-tempered ox is selected as a stalking beast, and though one would think that the treatment his education requires would be enough to spoil the best of tempers, yet it never does; the ox gets more docile than before, and in the end evidently takes a pleasure in circumventing the game. This ox is first tied up to a tree by the horns, and he is then beaten at intervals on the horns, near the roots, until they are sensibly loosened and sensitive at the sockets. Should he be restive, he is kept without food or water, and when the roots of the horns have gained a proper sensitiveness, the ends of a strong thin cord, made from the fibres of the aloe, are made fast, one to each horn, like the reins of a bridle. He is then made to move round the tree, by being given a little more length of tether, and guided in his turnings by this cord, which serves exactly as if he were bitted. He very soon learns his lesson; his horns get well, but he still retains the feeling of guidance by these reins; and, lastly, to complete his education, he only wants to be shown the reason for hammering into this knowledge into his brain. He is taken to the woods and savannahs, and in a very few days he learns his work, though he may not be so steady or cunning as an older hand, or rather horn. The Indian, his teacher, places himself close to the shoulder of the ox, and walking alongside, holds the reins in one hand, and his bow with a long arrow in the other, having, perhaps, one or two more stuck in his belt. When he sees a stag either on the open ground or in the cover, he directs the ox in such a way, that the animal's shoulder is always between him and the stag. The deer gets alarmed, but seeing only the accustomed appearance of an ox, relaxes into much more security: the ox then, at first when he is being taught, and afterwards of his own accord, approaches gradually the victim, sometimes making a circle round it, until he has got within twenty yards, feeding all the time, if he is an old ox, and approaching the poor deer in the most hypocritical manner. When within reach, the hunter drives an arrow up to the wings into the game, and, unless there are other deer in sight, calls to his dog, who has been patiently

lying down a long way off. The deer can scarcely move, being so transfixed, and is soon pulled down, opened, drawn, and laid across the ox to carry home, while the dog gets part of the offal.

"It is really curious to watch the scientific mode in which an experienced ox conducts the operation on an open plain; he must take a pleasure in it, or else acts the part to perfection. No sooner does he perceive a deer on the open plain, than down goes his head, and he nibbles, or pretends to nibble, the grass, walking in a circular direction, as if he were going round and round the deer, but the cunning file always takes a step sideways for every one he takes in front, so as to be constantly approaching his victim, but in such a manner as to excite no alarm.

"In a large open plain the ox will make two entire circles, or more, round the game, before he has narrowed the inner one sufficiently to enable the hunter to take aim within proper distance; and the first notice the unsuspecting stag receives is an arrow, generally behind the shoulders; a gun-shot is best directed at the neck, but an arrow as above, for it impedes more the movement of the deer.

"An experienced hunting-ox is best left alone, as he is far more cunning than any hunter, and always keeps his master well hidden; he is only checked by a small pull when within shooting distance. I have never hunted in this manner myself, which is sometimes done with a rifle; but I have watched it from a distance that could not disturb the sport, with great interest."

One more quotation:—

"In Central America there are two sorts of wild pig, one called the 'Javalino,' which is of the large wild boar breed, and the other the 'Savalino,' which is a small black or dark brown pig, and known in English, I believe, under the name of Musk Pig. Both species are gregarious, and keep together in large herds, most likely for mutual defence against wild beasts. The latter species, which has something the appearance of an English porker, has a lump on its back behind the withers, which must be removed immediately the animal is killed, or the flesh would soon become most abominable.

"The first of this kind I ever shot, the lump was cut out from him as soon as he had left off struggling; and throwing him on my horse, I took him to the ranchos and had a leg cut off and roasted. Never was such a delicious looking little leg of pork set before a ravenous hunter; nor was apple sauce at all indispensable; but no sooner was hunger satisfied than the musk taste made me experience the most violent sickness for a few hours I had ever felt, and from that day I have had a great dislike for even the sight of pork. When one of these pigs is shot, the others make off as fast as possible, and a second shot is rare, unless a right and left is given in succession; but very different is the other large and awfully savage breed, for they all congregate round their fallen companion, and then proceed instantly to take summary vengeance, if they can, on the aggressor, and they fear neither man nor beast.

"If a javalino is shot from horseback, the best way is to gallop off as fast as you can, and return in an hour with assistance to carry away the heavy brute; by which time they will have most likely left that part of the country. If on foot, and in an open country a herd is met with, the safest plan is to avoid them altogether and have nothing to say to them; but in the forest it is sometimes a very different affair, as the following anecdote will show.

"I was one day hunting alone, on foot, with a double-barrelled smooth bore, one barrel loaded with ball, the other with Number-two shot, in a rather (for that country) open wood, when a large boar made his appearance, about sixty yards off, and not seeing any of his comrades, I let fly the ball-barrel at him and tumbled him over. He gave a fierce grunt or two as he lay, and a large herd of these boars and sows immediately rushed out of some thicker under-wood behind him, and, after looking a few seconds at the fallen beast, made a dash at me; but they were a trifle too late, for, on first catching sight of them, I ran to a tree, cut up it for life, and had only just

scrambled into some diverging branches, about ten feet from the ground, when the whole herd arrived, grunting and squealing, at the foot of the tree. It was the first time I had ever been *tree'd*, as the North Americans call it, and I could not help laughing at the ridiculous figure I must have cut, chased up a tree by a drove of pigs; but it soon turned out no laughing matter, for their patience was not, as I expected, soon exhausted; but they settled round the tree, about twenty yards distant, and kept looking up at me with their little twinkling eyes, as much as to say, 'we'll have you yet.' Having made up my mind that a regular siege was intended, I began, as an old soldier, to examine the state and resources of the fortress, and also the chance of relief from without, by raising the siege. The defences consisted of four diverging branches that afforded a safe asylum to the garrison, provided it was watchful and did not go to sleep; the arms and ammunition, *'de guerre et de bouche'*, were a double-barrelled gun, a flask nearly full of powder, plenty of copper caps, a few charges of shot, but only two balls; knife, flint, and steel, a piece of hard dried tongue, a small flask of spirits and water, and a good bundle of cigars. As to relief from without, it was hardly to be expected, although a broad trail ran about half a mile from my perch; and as for a sally, it was quite out of the question; so I did as most persons would do in my situation, made myself as comfortable as possible, took a small sup from the flask, lit a cigar, and sat watching the brutes and wondering when they would get tired of watching me. But hour after hour elapsed, and as there seemed no chance of the pigs losing patience, of course I began to lose mine: they never stirred except one or two would now and then go and take a look at his dead comrade, and returned grunting, as if he had freshened up his thirst for revenge. All at once it occurred to me, that though I could not spare any lead, but must keep it for emergencies, yet as powder and caps were in abundance, it would be a good plan to fire off powder alone every few minutes, and follow each shot by a loud shout, which is a general signal for assistance; and, as one barrel was still loaded with shot, I picked out a most outrageously vicious old boar, who was just returning from a visit to his fallen friend, grunting and looking up at me in the tree, and gave him the whole charge, at about twenty yards off, in the middle of his face. This succeeded beyond my expectation, for he turned round and galloped away as hard as he could, making the most horrible noise; and though the remainder, when they heard the shot, charged up to the foot of the tree, yet the outcry of the old boar drew them all from the tree, and away the whole herd went after him, making such a noise I never heard before or since. Remaining up the tree for several minutes, until all was quiet, I loaded both barrels very carefully with ball, and slipping down to the ground ran away, in a contrary direction to the one they had taken, as fast as my legs could carry me.

"In about an hour's time a party of us returned to the spot on horseback and carried the brute home, after cutting him up, as he was too heavy to carry whole."

So much to add to the *variorum* of this *Gazette's* review, endeavouring as usual to mingle the *utile* and *dulce*, the light reading and the instructive.

SUMMARY.

The Swiss Family Robinson. Low; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Houlston and Stoneman.

This volume forms a second series of the adventures on a desert island, the interest of which is to show how difficulties may be surmounted by patient perseverance, and adopting such resources as can be attained to accomplish whatever objects have become necessary for the sustenance or comfort of life. The lesson is a useful one, and the moral is good; and young people will, besides, find the narrative amusing, and full of incidental notices, equivalent to reading books of travels in such quarters of the globe.

* Coyote.—The central American wolf; but supposed to be a large breed of dog, run wild, perhaps, from the time of the Spaniards.—See chapter on Coyotes."

A Physician's Holiday; or, a Month in Switzerland in the Summer of 1848. By John Forbes, M.D., F.R.S. Murray; Churchill.

THIS volume resembles one of the nice little entrées of a well-cooked dinner. It does not belong to the solid *pièces de résistance*, but is a slight confection, pleasant to the taste and easy of digestion. You play or toy with it, more as it were to pass the time than to be stomached as food; though there is nourishment in it too, and the *utile* combines to a certain extent with the *dulce*. Those readers who have not been so dreadfully hackneyed with tours and travels as we have been, will relish it the more; and we recommend it to all projected voyagers up the Rhine, and idlers among the mountains and lakes of Switzerland. It opens with an amusing chapter on the various autumnal courses, taken by many of our leading London medical men, to recruit themselves after the labours of Fee-taking, during nine or ten months of the year; and no expedient is more bepraised than that of casting all cares behind them, (having previously, we must take it for granted, disposed of all their patients *one way or other*), and dashing off, knapsack on back, and staff in hand, to see what the outer world is about, far away, or nearer home, as circumstances may allow. The author alludes to one physician who does indeed employ his holiday time in making wonderful journeys; Dr. Holland, we believe, is the individual meant, and certainly his excursions, if he would publish an account of them, would possess extraordinary interest for every class of readers. Meanwhile we are confined to the less adventurous and extensive course of Dr. Forbes, from whom we gather that temporary relaxation is far superior to drugs for restoring the jaded constitution, and also get a great deal of good medical advice without putting our hands into our pockets for a guinea. This is enough to show how cheap a bargain his book is. It is indeed a relaxation in itself, and we samter with it among the picturesque features of Switzerland, as if we had enjoyed the good fortune of being one of the three in this social trip. There is a map and some illustrations.

The Temporal Benefits of Christianity Exemplified. By Robert Blakey, author of the "History of the Philosophy of Mind." Longmans.

"PAUL, thou almost persuadest me to be a Christian," was a fine acknowledgment of the powers of the great gentle-teacher; and so something of the same kind may be addressed to Mr. Blakey. His great work on the Philosophy of Mind (see *Literary Gazette*, No. 1662) displayed his calibre as a zealous reader, a profound thinker, and a convincing reasoner; and these same qualifications he has now applied to another important production, in which he demonstrates, even to the most worldly, the advantages which have sprung, and continue to flow, from Christianity, throughout the whole "social, intellectual, civil, and political" conditions of mankind. The subject, independently of its generality and comprehensiveness, removes it from discussion in our publication; but we can truly say of its treatment, that it is most able and admirably calculated to have a beneficial effect upon its readers, and the welfare and happiness of the human kind. That the influence of Christian doctrines may be more firmly established, and more universally spread, every rational being must pray for in common with the author; and agreeing with him, that much progress has been made in diminishing warlike propensities, and the passions which "set men together by the ears," we could only desire that the existing state of things on the face of the Earth, afforded us better assurance than they do of "peace and good will" among the nations. But at any rate it will not be Mr. Blakey's fault, if the more just, wise, and humane principles are not enforced by his retrospective views and prospective arguments.

The History of Scotland. By the Rev. T. Thomson. Edinburgh: Clarks. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

WITH a strong leaning towards the "liberal" side in politics and religion, this is a well-digested history to the period of the Union, and requires no farther remark or critical notice.

PRINCE RUPERT AND THE CAVALIERS.
Warburton's Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers.

[Second Notice.—Conclusion.]

WE introduced Prince Rupert so fully to our readers last week, and the work will be so universally read, we feel that we may safely dismiss it with much shorter notice than is due to its historical importance. The second volume commences with a spirited account of the battle of Edgehill, after which disastrous combat, in which 6000 out of 30,000 Englishmen were slain, we are informed—

"The king had now apparently no obstacle before him. If he had pushed on straight for London he might probably have slept in his own chamber at Whitehall on the following night. Prince Rupert was eager to fulfil the original intention of pressing forward to London at once: 'he offered to push on with the horse and three thousand foot; to seize Westminster and the rebel part of the Parliament, and occupy the Palace of Whitehall until the King should come up with the remainder of the army.*' But most of the King's elder, and, perhaps, wiser counsellors were 'as much afraid of victory as of defeat; they dreaded nothing so much as his Majesty returning a conqueror to London. It may be that the heart of Charles himself misgave him, as he beautifully confesses in the following passage in his 'Icon Basilicon':—'I was afraid of the temptation of an absolute conquest, and never prayed more for victory over others, than over myself. When the first was denied, the second was granted me, which God saw was the best for me.' The moderate men of the Council asserted, that it was expedient to delay until the true position of Essex was ascertained; and Lord Bristol openly objected, because 'Rupert would set the town on fire.'† The King consented to delay, and the army sat down before the little town of Banbury, when it ought to have been straining for the metropolis. Essex was meanwhile using his utmost exertions to reorganize his forces at Warwick, and looked on passively while the king captured this neighbouring town and made prisoners of one thousand men."

Our next passage is a striking remark of the author—

"A few days previously, Farnham Castle was taken by Sir William Waller, after an indifferent defence by Sir John Denham; Colonel Fane, a son of the Earl of Westmoreland, being almost the only person slain. Denham was a poet and a wit; but, to confess the truth, the poets did not appear to advantage in this war, even in a Tyrtæan point of view. Edmund Waller proved both a trimmer and a coward, Sir John Suckling a poltroon, Denham no better; Will. Davenant was dissipated and negligent, and the great Milton condescended to write the most rancorous and unworthy lampoons."

Many interesting letters to Prince Rupert enrich the following pages, and illustrate the general conduct and condition of the war from the close of 1642 to the middle of 1644, and consequently including the action at Chalgrove, and the battles of Newbury and Marston Moor. The third volume is still richer in correspondence. The quarrel between Prince Rupert and Lord Digby is more clearly explained than ever before, and is particularly worthy of perusal, as it had immense influence on the issue of the war. The second battle of Newbury was a strange affair; and the Prince's position at this time, the close of 1644, is sufficiently arduous:—

"Rupert had been made generalissimo of the armies of England, and Master of the Horse in November. Goring had combined with Digby in such friendship as he was capable of; each gave the other his confidence, as far as he knew the other was already acquainted with the object of it; each believed himself able to outwit the other, and considered his services essential to his own views: they were only sincerely combined against Rupert, to whom each continued to write letters full of devotion

and affection. At this time there are three letters from the Duke of Richmond to the Prince, almost unintelligible from cyphers, which were frequently changed. It appears, however, that 'a profound melancholy' had seized upon the young general; that he was well aware of the intrigues hourly weaving against him, and that the sense of his losses seems to have weighed heavily on a spirit that was too proud to communicate its sorrow. He had already experienced one defeat from Digby; he had applied to the King for the Colonelcy of the life-guard, and it had been refused, whilst his friends at Oxford transmitted to his Highness from time to time, reports of the many accusations made against him, and their real or implied consequences. Meanwhile the Prince was engaged at Bristol in raising new levies, in re-organizing his old troops, and in gathering in the innumerable supplies required for an army. The difficulty of his task can only be appreciated by a perusal of his immense correspondence. From every part of England that acknowledged the King's authority (or was unable to resist it), were obtained supplies of the most various descriptions; oakum for 'match,' brimstone for powder, leather for harness, timber for gun-carriages, cloth for uniform, horses, arms, forage, bread, cheese, beer, and above all—money! But these were to be wrung out of the hard earnings or narrowed incomes of a widely dispersed people: and for this there was no organization but such as Rupert's arrangements rendered effective. All this fiscal and difficult business as regarded Wales, Chester, Shropshire, and the adjoining counties, devolved on Rupert, in addition to his especial duties as Commander-in-chief of the most ungovernable, ill-compacted, and now demoralized army that ever appeared in England. In acquiring the vices of the old continental soldiery, these Cavaliers had acquired but little of their discipline, or rather, they had lost any that they at first possessed. This was an inevitable consequence of the King's peculiar position: his want of funds to pay his forces regularly; the necessity he felt himself under of conciliating every officer in any manner that cost nothing; the individual power and influence of most of his superior officers; their jealousies—all these circumstances left the King almost as much without power to punish as to reward. If such were the case with respect to the King, it was much more so as regarded Prince Rupert; yet we find that to the last he acquired and maintained over all his officers, an influence paramount to all except that of their own vices. To the last he was able to raise troops and supplies out of the most exhausted districts; to the last his name was a terror to the enemy; and even by his opponents, he was treated with the courtesy that honour and integrity inspire and command."

The battle of Naseby ensued in June 1645, and the Royalist cause went rapidly to ruin. Bristol was surrendered, and the King revoked the commission of general of all the forces bestowed on Rupert by the Prince of Wales; and at the instigation of Digby, went still farther and dismissed his gallant nephew, without a hearing, from the kingdom. The diary here, though not in the Prince's handwriting, is singularly interesting. He determines to break through all obstacles, and see his uncle. We quote a portion of the *Notes* to that Diary*, as copied *verbatim*; and with it conclude our extracts:—

"Then the Prince had a letter from the King to discharge him of the Generalship, and Legge of the Government of Oxford; Bristol having made a suggestion that he held correspondence with the Prince Elector, though he never wrote one letter to him. The King was then at Newark, and the Prince resolved to break through the enemy, and go to the King, and he accordingly took his troop, about eighty in number, and went to Banbury, where

* "These notes seem to have been compiled partly from the Prince's words, partly from the anecdotes of those who served with him. Occasionally I meet with such memoranda as the following:—'The Prince does not recollect what happened here.'—Refer to Lord Gerrard for an account of this; 'Sir Robert Holmes tells this story, &c.'"

* "Prince Rupert's MSS. Diary."

† "Prince Rupert's 'Diary,' Benett MSS."

Prince Maurice came to him and accompanied the Prince, and there laid his design to get through Northampton and came to Burghley, to the Duke of Buckingham's house, which was a Parliament garrison, and as he marched by the garrison came out, and one that was Governor there had been formerly in his Highness's troop. The Prince drew his troop into two divisions, in a broad highway there, and the Governor had out a small forlorn hope, which they beat in. The Governor came with the gross of his body, and knowing the Prince, he came up with his pistol, and missed fire, and then cried for quarter, but the Prince shot him dead. And then in a short time the rest fled.

"Now that the Prince's design of breaking through was known at London, they laid fifteen hundred horse for him at several places. After this, the Prince marched and came to a bridge not far from Belvoir Castle, where there were three hundred horse more. The Prince stood first toward the horse, as if he would charge them, and then upon a sudden turned, and the enemy followed him; the Prince turned and fought them, and beat them twice, by which the other forces of the enemy being alarmed, they came up to the Prince. Says the Prince to his people, 'We have beaten them twice, we must beat them once more, and then over the pass and away,' which accordingly they did, then the Prince sent away his papers and baggage to Belvoir Castle.

"The enemy then came upon them, and the Prince having an old memory, of a particular way, which he had learned ten years before, being at Belvoir Castle in the last King's reign, and hunting and shooting of conies, remembered the way. The enemy sent forty horse after the Prince, the rest followed the gross of the troop. When they came near, they cried to Prince Rupert, 'Will you have quarter?' The Prince commanded his people to come close together, and to turn when he turned. The enemy came down the hill in disorder, and the Prince beat them and Lord Molineux; killing a man upon a good mare, the Prince new mounted himself, and so fair and softly went to Belvoir. But some of the baggage the other way was lost, and about fourteen men.

"From Belvoir Castle he went, next day, to Newark. When he came, the Governor drew out to receive him; and when he came in, the Prince desired the King, if he would have him go away, he might be tried by a Council of War; which he was, and cleared, the Earl of Lindsey being present. The thing in issue was, the yielding of Bristol; the Prince was cleared, and the King signed an instrument signifying as much. Then the Governor of Newark, Sir R. Willis, having drawn out of the town, as aforesaid, it was looked on as a crime, and he was turned out. Then Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, Lord Gerard, Colonel Osborne, and Sir John James, desired leave of the King to be gone; and they had leave, and sent to the Parliament for a pass, and they would give none, except he would engage never to serve the King, which he refused.

"They went now to Worcester, and there resolved to cross over the Avon, and go to Woodstock. The enemy had the pass, and refused him passage; whereupon, he borrowed some musketeers at Worcester, and beat the enemy, and he came and got over and got to Woodstock. From Woodstock the Prince wrote to the King to know what he should do; who sent him, by Colonel Legge, a paper to confess a fault, etc. Then the Prince sent a blank paper to the King by Colonel Legge, with his name subscribed, desiring His Majesty would set down what he should do, because he could not go with the Parliament's leave, nor stay with the King's. The King, with tears in his eyes, took that so well, that all was at peace."

The conflicts at Oxford ensued. The King's flight and its surrender led to the departure of Rupert and Maurice, with their attendants,* under a passport

* About seventy in number, and "amongst others, a cook, a yeoman of the stable, nine footmen, twelve grooms, a tailor, a gunsmith, a farrier, a laundress and her maid." This was no inconsiderable establishment for a Prince about to seek his subsistence on the Continent. They are also to pass with eight carts and eight post-horses."

signed T. Fairfax, and dated 19 June, 1646. He entered the service of France, and took part in the closing scenes of the Thirty Years' War; but we have not departed from his connexion with English history into the field of his foreign adventures, about which we care less. When the King was confined in the Isle of Wight, (then perfectly reconciled to his slandered nephew,) he planned his rescue with the fleet, but was baffled in his loyal purpose, and after several sea voyages, almost in corsair fashion, returned to France. The martyrdom of Charles settled civil contention for a few years, during which Rupert remained in France, and gave himself up to philosophical pursuits,—among other things he produced the ingenious scientific toy called Rupert's Drops, described in our No. 1683, revived by the work of Macaulay, and again forming a curious and amusing speculation in well-informed circles, where an apparent trifle can be appreciated to establish a useful mechanical principle,—and to the patronage of the fine arts. His own discoveries were very remarkable, though few of them transpired immediately, which led to the dispute of his being the inventor of Mezzotinto engraving. The Restoration opened England to him again; and his letters for about two years from the Continent, are new, and full of curious matter, throwing much light upon the transactions of his family, and his own views in visiting the court of his cousin, Charles II. He arrived in London in November, 1662,—commanded in the English fleet in the Dutch war, his last service dating in 1673—and a calm and quiet evening closed his stormy life. He died of pleurisy and fever in his house in Spring Gardens, on the 29th of November, 1682. His daughter Ruperta, by Mrs. Hughes, married General Howe, and his blood still runs in the veins of Admiral Sir Robert Bromley, of Stoke Park, where are some fine portraits bequeathed to her by her father.

A most valuable historical and biographical appendix concludes this important work, which, we repeat, reflects the highest credit upon all who have been concerned in its publication.

THE WHITE NILE: ETHIOPIA.

Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile in 1840, 1841.

[Second Notice.—Conclusion.]

A GLASS bead appeared to be enough to satisfy every wish or passion of the natives. A beautiful spear was given in exchange for one of these toys; and a sheep for two of inferior quality; these sheep are small, "covered partly with wool, and partly with hair, as the sheep here generally are, and having a long mane under the throat, and horns twisted back. Selim Capitan says that a similar species is found in Crete." [His native place: for there were Cretans, Albanians, Persians, and renegade Russians among this motley crew.]

Entering farther by the river into the Bari territory, the Sultan, Lākono, sent two envoys to announce a visit:—

"One of these ambassadors was likewise a younger brother of the king's, a real giant both in height and breath, and coloured red from head to foot; there was not even a single hair on the whole body of this Hercules that was not red. His name is Dogalè. Nikelò, already known to us, returned also, but entirely in his natural state, not having even one of the strings of beads presented to him round his neck. The other envoy, a relation of the king's, is called Betjà. Dogalè lolls very comfortably on the carpet extended before the cabin, supporting his long ribs on the little stool placed under him. Favoured by nature in every respect, he has regular features, and a good-tempered though not intelligent countenance. All the questions asked of these high and mighty lords were answered with the greatest readiness. Sultan, or king, is called in their language Matta, which means generally a Lord, but there is no other lord besides him. There is no one in these countries equal to their Matta in power and strength. The word Lākono was also pronounced Lāgono, for they frequently change *k* for *g*, as well as *p* for *b*, vice

versa, and they vary the fall of the accent, for example, Belènja and Pelenjà. Lākono has forty wives and several children, amongst them many grown-up sons.* They show us the number, not by stretching out the fingers of both hands, but by holding their clenched fist towards the questioners, in order to express by that means the number five or ten. Each of the brothers of the king had six wives, and this appears to be their usual appanage; for the women are purchased, and they are probably allowed a certain number of wives, according to their station. A private man, such as the sheikhs or chiefs of the community, has only three; the others have only one or two wives, exclusive of the slaves taken in war or purchased, like the male ones, for iron weapons. The latter, I learned on my return to the country of the Boko, down to which place Lākono has navigated, for the purpose of purchasing slaves, as they told us there.

"We order the drum to be beat and the men to pipe; it was with difficulty then that they could keep their seats. They do not display any troublesome prying spirit, or impertinent curiosity; but they see too much at once, the impression assails them too powerfully on all sides. I gaze on these people,—they are men like ourselves, but they are more bashful than we,—not, however, by any means approaching that timidity and helplessness which we have perceived, for example, among the Kekks. They eat dates, almonds, and raisins, but do not snatch them hastily or greedily. They take the tinned-copper can (Brik) filled with water from the wash-hand basin (Tisht), and drink directly from the curved spout, after having lifted up the cover and ascertained the contents; yet they have never seen such fruits and such a water-vessel. I observe them in their mutual confidential conversation, perhaps referring to us,—what do they think of us? They are not astonished at the white faces; perhaps they take them to be coloured, like their own bodies, for our crew display all possible tints of flesh.

"I am led to this latter supposition from a couple of women having previously tried the skin on my face with their wet fingers, to see if it were painted. The features and form of the head are quite regular among these gigantic people, and are a striking contrast to those of our black soldiers, with their more negro-like physiognomy, although they are not, on the whole, ugly. I compare the true Caucasian races, who are present, with these men, and find that the latter have a broader forehead. The inhabitants of the kingdom of Bari might be designated a protoplasma of the black race; for not only do they shoot up to a height of from six and a half to seven Parisian feet, which we have seen also in the other nations, but their gigantic mass of limbs are in the noblest proportions. The form of the face is oval, the forehead arched, the nose straight, or curved, with rather wide nostrils,—the alæ, however, not projecting disagreeably; the mouth full, like that of the ancient Egyptians; the orifice of the ears large, and the temples a little depressed. The last we do not find in the Barābras, and the races akin to them in Abyssinia. The men of Bari have, besides, well-proportioned legs, and muscular arms. It is a pity that they also extract the four lower incisors, for not only is the face disfigured by this custom when they are laughing, but their pronunciation also becomes indistinct. They differ, moreover, from the nations hitherto seen by having no holes in their ears for ornaments; and they do not tattoo themselves. Yet I remarked some who had incisions, as imaginary ornaments, on their shoulders: such exceptions may originate from the mothers being of another race. I have even seen in the land of Sudān instances of a twofold genealogical table in the countenance, because the father and mother were of different nations. There appears to be no national custom with respect to wearing the hair long or short; but generally the hair is short, and not more woolly than that of the Barābras and Arabs. On some there was none to be seen, and it appears either to be removed by a knife or a canter-

* Some of the rulers have a hundred wives, and families in proportion, whom they regiment as a standing army!!

ising process. Some wear their hair like a cock's comb from the forehead down to the nape of the neck; others have scarcely the crown of the head covered: the most, however, wear tolerably long hair, in the natural manner, which gives a significant look to many faces.

"We hear from them that the kingdom of Bari extends for four days' journey down the river; that the latter is called, in their language, Tabirih, and has its origin at a long distance off, but they know not whether from the mountains or the valley. There are said to be several other nations on its shores,—a sign, perhaps, of the considerable distance of its sources. These tribes have also a different language, but *there is no matla so powerful as Lākono*; which saying, since we have been in the kingdom of Bari, they are never tired of repeating. The red Goliath lolls and stretches himself in the most comfortable manner, and the others also change their position from time to time, and do not remain, like pagodas or the Egyptian statues of kings, in the lazy repose called by the Turks *keur*. Dogalé is pleased at being measured; he is six feet six inches, Parisian measure, in height, with an unusual development in breadth, powerful shoulders, and a chest that might be used as an anvil. The two others, however, are not so large, although far overtopping us. The large brass bells, brought by us as presents for the cattle, pleased them very much, and they gave us plainly to understand that they can hear the sound of such a bell at a distance.

"We tell them that we want wood for our vessels; they shout to the people, but the latter appear to pay very little attention, or do not like to go away from our vessels, keeping a sharp look out on them, either from the interest of novelty, or in case of any future danger to their men; and perhaps, in this respect, they are not armed in vain. When our guests were repeatedly requested to procure wood, they tell us to fire among the people, even if we should kill a couple of men. They laugh whilst saying this, and it really appears that they do not believe in the possibility of shooting a man dead, and only wish to frighten their people by the report. They would have us, however, fire; and Selim Capitan therefore ordered his long gun to be handed him, and fired in the air close to them; they were dreadfully startled by the report, but immediately afterwards laughed, and wanted us to repeat it. This was done. I should have liked to have made a rough sketch of the group, but I was far too unwell, and very thankful even that I was able to sit, and write down on the spot what I heard and saw. A fine field was open here for a painter or sculptor; these colossal well-proportioned figures—no fat, all muscle—so that it was delightful to look at them, with the exception of the calves of their legs, which were formed like lumps of flesh. No beard is developed either in young or old, and yet it does not appear that they use a cosmetic to extirpate it. If Selim Capitan pleased them better with his smooth shaven chin, than the long-bearded Suliman Kashaf, yet they exhibited a kind of horror when he showed them his hairy breast, which perhaps appeared to them more fit for a beast than a man.

"Therefore the supposition that they extract the four lower incisors not to be similar to beasts, has at least some apparent foundation, although the under jaw does not project, and, consequently, the lips are not made smaller by this extraction. Man here is always indeed elevated far above the beast, and needs therefore no such mutilation of the teeth. Our Dinkas, who themselves want the four lower incisors, have no other reason to allege for it, than that they do it to avoid the similarity to a beast, especially to the ass (Homâr), as is the general answer in Sen-nar, to questions on this subject."

The women are strangely equipt, if a patch or two of leather and threads can be so termed; and some of them more strangely painted their black nudity so as to have altogether a most ludicrous appearance. But at length their sovereign comes in state,—

"The dress and coiffure distinguish his tall figure from all the others. Notwithstanding every one removed on one side, and we form a divan upon

cushions and chests around the carpet before the cabin, yet he treads upon the vessel with an insecure step, for he has his eyes directed towards us, and stumbles against the projecting foot of the gun-e carriage. He carried his throne himself,—the little wooden stool, which we should call a footstool, and of which all make use; but he bore also an awful sceptre, consisting of a club: its thick nob was studded with large iron nails, to inspire greater respect. * * *

"When we little expected it, the Sultan raised his voice, without commanding *silentium* beforehand with his sceptre, and sang—his eyes directed firmly and shining on us—a song of welcome, with a strong, clear voice. This was soon ended, and the song had brightened him up surprisingly, for he looked quite merrily around, as far as his eyes, which were apparently affected by a cataract, would allow him. This misfortune might be the cause also why he walked, as if in a mist, with an insecure step on the vessel. According to the translation passed by two interpreters from one to the other into Arabic, he chanted us as being bulls, lions, and defenders of the Penates (Tirân, Sing Tor, Assad and Agnân el bennât).

"He is of an imposing figure, with a regular countenance, marked features, and has somewhat of a Roman nose. We noticed off all the bare parts of his body remains of ochre, apparently not agreeing very well with the skin, for here and there on the hands it was cracked. He was the first man whom we had hitherto found clothed.

"His temples are slightly depressed; on his head he wore a high bonnet, in the form of a bear-skin cap, covered over and over with black ostrich-feathers, which were fixed inside by an oval net-work. His feather-tiara was fastened under his chin by two straps; two other stiff red straps, with small leather tufts, projected like horns over both temples; these horns denote here, perhaps, the royal dignity, like the caps of horns (Takié betal Gorn) of the Moluks, in Belled-Sudân, and may be an imitation of Ammon, or of Moses. He shook his cap very often in real pleasure. A long and wide blue cotton shirt with long open sleeves, lined inside with white cotton, reached down to the feet from the throat, where it was hollowed out round, and had a red border. A large blue and white chequered cotton band, bound round the hips, held this dress together. He wore round the neck strings of blue glass paste, and rings of thin twisted iron wire. The feet were covered with well-worked red sandals, of thick leather. Bright polished iron rings, the thickness of the little finger, reached from the ankles to the calf, exactly fitting to the flesh, and increasing in size as they went up the leg. Above these he wore another serrated ring, and a thin chain. The knuckles of the right hand were surrounded with an iron and a red copper ring, of twisted work. On the left hand he had a prettily decorated yellow copper ring, with a dozen narrow iron rings, likewise fitted exactly to the arm. As we subsequently saw, the upper part of both arms was surrounded with two heavy ivory rings, of a hand's breadth. Contrary to the usual custom, he had also the *four lower incisors*; we could not ascertain the cause of this distinction, and at our question on the subject, he only answered with a cunning laugh. I soon remarked, moreover, that he wanted the upper teeth; yet he may have lost them from old age, for want of teeth is common even among these people, and he might have numbered some sixty years.

"This want of sound teeth—as negroes are always distinguished for good teeth, and the marshy soil has entirely ceased in the country of Bari—may perhaps only arise from eating some fruit unknown to us, such as the cassavas in Guiana, which have the same effect; or the reason for it may be sought in their pulling them out directly they pain them, with their iron instruments always at hand. The constant smoking of their very strong tobacco, with the absence of cleanliness, which, however, is not the case with our Nuba negroes, may contribute to this imperfection. At first he smoked the cigar given him, and then the Turkish pipe, with the air of an old smoker;

for smoking is a general custom among the nations on the White Nile. Dates were set before him, and the others picked him out the best, and breaking them in two, laid the stones in a heap, and gave him the fruit in his hand, partaking of them with him.

"The music which had accompanied him to the shore, and embarked on board the vessel, consisted of a drum, made out of the trunk of a tree, and beaten with sticks, a kind of clarinet, and a fife, different only from the small ones worn by all the natives round their necks, by being three or four times larger. King Lākono's dress and copper rings came from the country of Berri; this was a confirmation of what we had already heard. He had never seen horses, asses, or camels, and it seemed as if there were no words in his language to denote them; nor did he know of an unicorn, and did not understand our explanation of these animals. If the Arabs in the land of Sudân do not deny the existence of the unicorn in the interior of Africa, and even assert that there are some, if the subject be followed up further, this arises from politeness, in order that they may correspond with our desire to prove the real existence of such an animal, and is not what they know to be truth.

"Lākono made himself comfortable afterwards, and sat down upon the carpet, moving his little stool under his shoulders. A red upper garment was fetched, and the Turks made him comprehend that he must stand up to have it put on. They bound a white shawl round his ribs, and another was twisted round his head, as a turban, after they had clapped on him a turbansh. On this, one of the two slaves who accompanied him placed on his own head the royal feather-cap, and laughed behind his master's back. This only lasted, however, a minute, though the others took no offence at it. The dress, altogether, was found to be too short and scanty for such limbs. Several strings of beads were hung round Lākono's neck, and several more piled up before him, to take to his wives; hereupon he could rest no longer, and went off, followed by all the others."

This graphic description of a royal visit may close our extracts, though there are many passages worth quoting. After the interview with these Titans and their king, the fleet pushed on, and for the first time found rocks in the river, which is studded with islands. Lofty mountains and chains were close to them on both banks, and spread towards the south. The waters had diminished, there was a rocky bar ahead, and they could advance no farther. Their return was rather prompted also by an apprehension of the Ethiopians, who were as numerous as they were strong. In two months, when the rains began, there would be more flood, and an expedition might be able to ascend.* When such an event takes place, may we be here to give or review the first account of it! Meanwhile, we thank Mr. Werne for his entertainment; and tell our readers that they will find many extraordinary anecdotes and characteristic sketches, of fires from burning the forest of reeds, which destroy millions of noxious reptiles and torturing insects, besides driving off wild beasts, and protecting the cattle. For besides giraffes, gazelles, antelopes, monkeys, and other innocents, the land and water are overspread with buffaloes, elephants, hyenas, lions, hippopotami and crocodiles, with some of which our travellers had perilous adventures. We have only to repeat that there is much curious and instructive matter; and some laughable blundering with the English tongue in the way of communicating it.

* The last number of the *Church Missionary Intelligence* brings a new authority into the field, which, if correct, countenances the inferences drawn from it, and changes, to a certain extent, the preceding hypotheses in regard to the sources of the Nile. Mr. Robmann states, that in 3° 40' S. lat., and 36° E. long., he arrived within a day's journey of a mountain called Kilimanjaro, (we presume the highest portion of a range), which is covered with eternal snow, the meltings of which flow into a river named Gona, which he crossed, and which is the upper stream of the Pangani, that discharges itself into the Indian Ocean, at about 5° 50' S. lat. He farther relates that the late King of Madjano, Rugua, father of Mamkinja, the present ruler, sent an expedition to explore this White Phenomenon, all of whom perished except one man, who returned, miserably crippled and frost-bitten, to describe the result.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HORE CELTICE.—NO. III.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Lest any of your readers, who are not familiar with philological inquiries, should reject at once the idea of tracing classical names to a Celtic origin, I deem it expedient to fortify myself in so doing with the authority of a scholar, whose opinion on such a subject will scarcely be questioned. I mean the author of the *New Cratylæ*, who says, at page 93 of that learned work—"Our own opinion, drawn purely from philological and geographical considerations, is, that the first population of both Italy and Greece was Erse or low Celtic." Such having been the case, it is natural that we should seek in Celtic for the true interpretations of those names which Herodotus tells us were older than the language of the Greeks, as spoken in his day; or, at least, he declares they were not of Grecian origin, but transmitted to the Greeks by those who preceded them. How deeply the Celtic element enters into the classical languages seems not yet sufficiently appreciated by distinguished scholars. But we hope that its value is beginning to be recognised; and, since the learned Frenchman, Pietet, in his essay, has demonstrated the affinity of the Celtic dialects with Sanscrit, no person need be afraid to make a sober use of them for philological purposes.

Before I proceed to give further specimens of their application to classical names, it may be proper to remark, that a compound term is sometimes to be found in a language, though one or both of its components have ceased to be significant in that language. A notable instance of this is the word *fathom*—a measure of six feet, and which literally signifies, a man's length. But one component is to be traced to one language, and the other to another—neither being significant in English. Thus, the name of *Amphitrite*, the wife of Neptune, is a compound, of which one element is significant in Greek, and the other in Celtic. I conceive the true interpretation of the name to be the poetical epithet *wave-girt*; being equivalent to *αμφιαλος*, seagirt, in the use of the first component, and substituting the Celtic *criad*, a wave, for the latter.

[Our able correspondent here enters into the examination of an epithet applied by Clemens Alexandrinus to Bacchus, and by which he was known and worshipped at Sicily, the oldest kingdom of Greece; but though very learned and curious for antiquarian philological research, it is not adapted for a popular journal, and we are compelled to omit the passage. Out of it Aleph raises the inference with regard to the god of wine, that] the ideas of his drunken and warlike propensities arose perhaps from false translations or conceptions of his true name. Thus, *baç* signifies drunkenness, and *baçac*, one addicted to it, and *baçac* means warlike; and hence these words, being wrongly supposed the root of the original name, gave rise to the various myths connected with these notions. In fact, many of the legends relating to the heathen deities and heroes seem to have no better foundation, and to have been invented to sustain some theory or conjectural etymology. Such a practice is familiar to every age and nation. And I recollect hearing, when a boy, a rustic philosopher thus gravely accounting for the name of Ireland's chief city, Dublin. He said, that the first nucleus of that city was two inns, placed back to back, which were known by the name of the Double Inn; and this was gradually shortened into Dublin, and still applied to the city which had grown around the original two inns. In this case the etymology was first thought of, and then the story of the inns invented to sustain it. And such, likewise, as I have remarked, appears to have been the origin of many of the fabulous tales concerning mythological personages. I think, for example, we may observe such a procedure relative to Hercules, one of whose designations was *Melecarthus*; but in Welsh, *Carthu* signifies, to cleanse stables or cowhouses; and hence the story of the Augean Stables, which Hercules was

commanded to cleanse as one of his twelve labours, was invented to support the supposed etymology from *mal-carthu*.

But to return from this digression. The Thracian Bacchanals were called *Βασσαραι*; and we find still extant in Irish the word *basaraine*, denoting a clapping of the hands, such as was used by the excited followers of Bacchus. And here we may observe, that the name of the priests of Cybele, who behaved as if delirious, and whose rites were accompanied with wild music and phrensied dancing, seems purely Celtic; for *corybantes* appears to be derived from *cora-bairne*, the phrenzied choir or chorus; the verb *coraibair*, signifying moving in a circle; and perhaps *coraibairne* would approach nearer to the Greek form of the name *χορυβαντες*; and the sense would be the same—i.e., dancing mad.

A very remarkable and obvious derivation of a classical name from Celtic has been pointed out by Sir William Betham in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, viz., *Triptolemus*, from *Triptolam*—i.e., plough the ground, a most appropriate designation for the reputed inventor of the plough and the art of agriculture. The name by which his patron goddess was known to the Greeks is equally expressive of her peculiar province. Thus *Διμήτηρ*, or *Διμήτρα*, is equivalent to *Deime-eter*—i.e., protection of furrows—that is, of tillage; and her Latin title, *Ceres*, or, as it appears in inflection, *Cereri*, is derivable from *caoi-eriu*, ruler of fruits; literally, ruler of clusters of fruits.

Lutona can best be explained by means of the Gaelic word *Zaiti-aon*, twins, as if "the twin-bearer," the mother of the twins, Apollo and Diana.

Apollo's name has been already explained; his sister's is not so easily accounted for. Perhaps the Welsh word *Dianaf* is the origin of the Latin *Diana*, or (in the accusative) *Dianam*. The meaning of *Dianaf* is, perfect, or unmaimed in any limb, and the coincidence of signification between it and the word *apreus*, whole, safe and sound, and which is thought by some to be the root of *Apereus*, the Greek name for the goddess, is not a little remarkable. The Welsh word is, I fancy, not radical in that language, but may be traced to Irish elements, which would make the original force of it, intact or inviolate, thence, chaste; and the Greek name is also apparently a compound of *apros-apreus*, and the Celtic *amjre*, a female (or virgin, in its original sense).

The name Jupiter is well known to be equivalent to Diespater, or father of the day. But it is in Celtic alone that the first syllable has the sense assigned to it, for in Irish we find *jus* (where the final letter is silent), signifying a day. It is worthy of note, too, that the Hebrew term for a day is *jom*, which is equivalent to *Jove*, the letters *m* and *b* being scarcely distinguishable when used in an Eastern mouth, and *b* being well known to be often sounded like *v*.

Not having room for any scriptural names in this number, I shall conclude with suggesting a new interpretation for the word *Σμυνθε*, found in the *Iliad*, Book I, line 39, and generally supposed to be an epithet of Apollo, derived either from a town called *Sminthe*, or from *Σμυνθος*, a mouse, as if the mousekiller! rather an ignoble epithet for poor Chryses to make use of in addressing his patron and invoking his aid. The word, however, appears to me a corruption or contraction of *Σμυνθε μιν*, which I would interpret from Celtic to signify "Think on me." How appropriate this is, appears from an inspection of the passage, which, as commonly rendered, loses much of its force by a needless reduplication of epithets, that even thus occupy almost two entire lines.

ALEPH.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GOUJON'S COMET.

The following are the elements of this comet, calculated on the positions of the 25th and 30th of April and 4th May. The first, a mean of two observations simultaneously made at Geneva, by M. Plan-

tamour, and at Toulouse by M. Petit; the second, a mean of observations made at Paris and Toulouse—

Passing to perihelion, 1849, May 26.....	65.161
Longitude of perihelion.....	235° 54' 40"
“ ascending node.....	202 33 28
Inclination.....	67 0 18
Perihelion distance.....	1.15846
Motion direct.	

M. Walz has recognised an analogy between the elements of this comet and those of one of the comets of 1684. M. Goujon admits the probability of errors in the above elements, of two-tenths in the perihelion distance, and of 60° in the longitude of the node.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

May 11th.—Dr. Pettigrew "On the Mechanism and Functions of the Organ of Voice in Man, with the introduction of a case of double utterance." The chief attraction of the evening was Mr. Richmond, who produces two tones at once, strictly in harmony, a bass or drone and a treble of great sweetness. By this, however, we mean not in the least to detract from Dr. Pettigrew's able exposition of his subject. He described and illustrated—with M. Azoux's models and his own diagrams, the mechanism and functions of the larynx, its situation and the relation of the parts—so clearly, that any one who had never even heard before of a larynx or a pharynx, could readily comprehend his explanation, that Mr. Richmond's base tone was nasal modified by the pharynx, and that the treble was produced by the tongue coiled up to the roof of the mouth. Over the muscles of the tongue Mr. Richmond has considerable control—the greatest facility of moving his tongue. He gave two specimens of his extraordinary vocal powers—in the second air he introduced little runs and even a shake. The tone of the treble was equal to Jullien's piccolo.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

The following are extracts from the proceedings of the Society, April 13th.—"The Form of the Planet Saturn." The disappearance of the ring, which happened towards the end of last year, induced the Rev. Mr. Main to undertake a large series of micro-metrical observations, which confirmed the impression he had received from mere inspection, that the form of *Saturn*, without his ring, is a perfect ellipse of considerable ellipticity.—"Observations of Solar Spots at Mr. Lawson's Observatory, Bath:—1849, February 23, 0h. A very large spot, the *umbra* of which was $\frac{1}{2}$ digit in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, surrounded with much *penumbra*, was situated with its lower edge $1\frac{1}{2}$ digits perpendicularly above the sun's centre, (inverted eye-piece;) this, for distinction's sake, we shall call B; also a mass of *penumbra* (C, with no large *umbra*) of $1\frac{1}{2}$ digits in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ digits perpendicularly below the sun's centre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the right. There were other smaller spots and clusters. The corrugations were very strong, and extended more or less all over the sun's disc, being most marked in the E. and W. Feb. 24, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. The spot B. had not moved with the rotation of the sun, but had retrograded $\frac{1}{2}$ digit, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ digits above the sun's centre. The mass C had moved with the motion of the sun. At 5 digits below the centre of the sun, a notch of $\frac{1}{2}$ digit in length was cut out of the edge of the sun. In an hour's time the notch had sensibly increased. Clouds prevented further observation. Feb. 25, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. The indentation in the edge of the sun has disappeared, but a spot A, of great dimensions, is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ digit from the sun's edge, which accounts for the notch seen yesterday. The motion of the spot B is again direct, C is becoming less dense.—Feb. 26, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. A remarkable occurrence with respect to the spot B took place; it was first noticed by Lieut. Hardy, who called my attention to it. The *umbra*, which was of an elongated form, opened in the centre, and so divided it into two parts; it always opened from the lower edge, and was alternately open and closed at intervals of 15'; this was very sensible, and the experiment of marking the time which elapsed between the openings was repeated many times. The *penumbra* did not

change its form. A is a fine single spot.—Feb. 27, 0h. Spot B had divided into two spots at that part where the partial openings were yesterday, and the lower spot of the two had become smaller. At 0h 10m, it was noticed that this smaller spot also opened from beneath in the way that the whole spot had done yesterday, only those openings took place every minute, remaining open from 5^h to 8^h of time. These separations were observed ten times during as many minutes, when this phenomenon ceased at this part of the spot, but the division between the spots now alternately enlarged, and partially closed at intervals of a minute, remaining widely open each time from 5^h to 8^h. At several periods the two spots appeared to overlap each other, for they joined, and the edge of the smaller spot was indented. At 0h 30m, the oscillations were abating; clouds came over. The spot A had also become divided since yesterday, and showed signs of a further division, for in the lower of the two spots were two indentations, the one above and the other beneath. 1h 7m. Again sunshine. The lower spot in A divides at intervals of 30^s, and closes again. There was also thought to be a light flowing from behind the *penumbra* at the upper edge." Mr. W. S. Jacob, forwarding diagrams of solar spots observed at Poona, in Dec., 1848, and Jan. and Feb., 1849, draws attention to a remarkable phenomenon, that he did not remember to have seen or heard of before—viz., an *annular* spot which was seen on the 1st Feb.; the dark spot was of an irregular pentagonal shape, with a bright speck not quite in the centre.—"The Lunar Eclipse of 8th March, 1848. By Professor Challis:—The disappearance of 82 *Leonis* was observed with great exactness to take place at 13^h 13^m 17^s 62, Greenwich Mean Time. The occultation occurred at the part of the limb which was most obscured by the eclipse, and as the moon's periphery was still very visible, I took particular care to notice whether there was any projection of the star on the moon's disc. The star made a kind of indentation of the limb without apparent diminution of brightness, and disappeared instantaneously, as soon as the periphery passed through the centre of its brightness. I noticed a faint, ruddy light spread over the eclipsed portion of the moon's disc, most conspicuous at the parts most remote from the boundary of the shadow. By looking at the moon with a small telescope, magnifying fourteen times, this appearance was rendered very sensible. I have never observed anything similar when the illuminated part of the moon's disc has been visible between new moon and the first quarter. It seems hardly possible to doubt that the origin of this light is the same as that of the redness of the sky at sunrise and sunset."—Mr. Chalmers, at Weston-super-Mare, observed as follows:—"I saw a star of the sixth magnitude approaching the moon. It travelled along the dark edge, impinging on it, for about 6^m or 7^m. At a quarter past one it was occulted, disappearing entirely. Within two minutes it reappeared, and again travelled along the edge of the moon for about 2^m or 3^m. It was then a second time occulted, and reappeared in about 10^m, when it finally quitted the moon."

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

May 1st, and May 8th.—Mr. J. Field, President, in the chair.—The discussion on Mr. Crampton's paper, "On the construction of Locomotive Engines," was continued through both these evenings. The same tone of argument was kept up, and numerous instances were adduced supporting the views of both sides; but without arriving at any definite result, other than that it was desirable in all engines to lower the centre of gravity, in order to establish a great angle of stability, and to arrive at a ratio between the circumference of the driving wheel and the cubic content of the cylinders, so that whilst the greatest speed might be maintained, with an economical consumption of fuel, every facility should be afforded for starting rapidly, which was a point of importance on lines running frequent trains. On the one hand it was argued, that small driving wheels were essential for quick starting; and on the other hand it was contended, that with a given amount of

evaporating surface in the boiler, the tractive power would be the same under all circumstances at the periphery of the driving wheel, provided a given relative proportion existed between the cubic content of the cylinder and the circumference of the driving wheel, and that large wheels reduced the wear and tear. The diminution of the wear and tear of the sides of the brasses of the engines, having the driving wheels behind, and the greatest weight upon the extremities, leaving a comparatively light load on the centre wheels, was adduced as a proof of their stability, an engine of that kind having run twenty-five thousand miles without any appreciable lateral wear; whereas an ordinary engine on the same railway had worn away a thickness of a quarter of an inch whilst running the same distance.

A short paper was read, describing a kind of permanent way, which had been somewhat extensively laid down on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and other Railways, in the north of England, by Mr. Hawkshaw. The principle was that of a bridge rail, weighing seventy-five pounds per yard, placed upon continuous longitudinal timber bearing, and the novelty consisted in having at each joint a malleable iron plate chair, with a projection on the upper surface, fitting within the interior of the rail, and the flanges, which were fourteen inches long by eight inches wide, and half an inch in thickness, attached to the rail by rivets in such a manner as to fix them firmly together, and yet to allow for the expansion and contraction caused by the variations of temperature. The details of the arrangement were very simple and complete, and it appeared to succeed perfectly, as in an extent of twenty miles of railway so laid, over which numerous heavy trains had run daily, at considerable speed, for the last year, only three rivet heads were found to have been knocked off, when recently examined.

May 15th.—Mr. J. Field, President, in the chair.—The discussion on Mr. Hawkshaw's paper, "On a longitudinal continuous bearing permanent way," was continued throughout the evening, to the exclusion of every other subject. Some interesting observations were made on the actual destruction of the cast-iron chairs and double-headed rails, and the advantages that would result from the more general substitution of continuous longitudinal timber bearings for the present transverse sleepers and cast-iron chairs. The gradual ameliorations that had taken place in the forms and strengths of the bridge rails and their various fastenings were discussed; and it was contended that the hollow bridge rail was more durable than any other, that the upper surface was more compressed in rolling, and that the system of connecting the end, whether by rivetting to a plate, or by bolts and nuts, made a better and more even joint, and therefore produced a more level surface for the engines and carriages to run upon. The duration of the timber was declared to be such, that a second set of bridge rails had been laid down on the longitudinal timbers, whereas the cross sleepers had never been able to bear that. This, however, it was asserted, arose principally from common timber being used for the transverse sleepers, whilst the best kind, well creosoted, was used for the longitudinal bearers. The system of inserting a piece of hard wood between the rail and the main timber, as on the Great Western Railway, was much approved, as was also the plan of side transoms halved into the main timbers, as it enabled a better system of drainage to be employed than had been usual with that kind of permanent way. The new systems tried by Mr. Samuels on the Eastern Counties Railway, and of which several models were exhibited and described, received much commendation, particularly the plan for dispensing with the joint chairs and uniting the ends of the rails by two side pieces, or fishes, of cast-iron, bolted through and to each other, so as to render that part quite equal in strength to the body of the rail. The question of the means of allowing for the contraction and expansion of a line of securely fastened rails was discussed, as was the creeping or advancing motion of rails in the direction of the traffic. The general opinion seemed to be decidedly in favour of the longitudinal bearing, although it was admitted that many

of the transverse sleeper railways, for instance, such as had been laid on the plans of Cubitt and of Hawkshaw, were so good that it was not to be presumed they would be removed to make way for the longitudinal system. The President reiterated an invitation to his *Conversazione* on Tuesday, May 22nd,—for which he requested good models and works of art.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, 9th May.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Doctors in Divinity, (by Royal mandate.)—J. Cartmell, Master of Christ College; G. H. Bowers, Dean of Manchester.

Bachelor in Divinity.—J. G. Mould, Corpus Christi College.

Masters of Arts.—J. Glover, P. H. Pepys, A. D. Wagner, Trinity College; S. L. Lee-Warner, St. John's College; C. W. Palin, Catherine Hall; E. F. Fiske, Emmanuel College.

Bachelors of Arts.—R. Day, King's College; R. H. Parr, J. M. Smethurst, C. A. Vivian, Trinity College; H. Lloyd, Caius College; W. Bowles, Corpus Christi College; C. C. Collins, Christ's College.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 11th.—*Public Meeting*.—Mr. Crofton Croker in the chair.—Mr. Rolfe exhibited a fine denarius of Caligula, reverse, the head of Augustus, found at St. Bartholomew's, near Sandwich, and a beautiful gold coin of the emperor Carinus, reverse, Victory upon a globe, found at Richborough,* as fresh as when issued from the mint, and is a perfect gem of numismatic art. Mr. W. Edwards, of Redcross Street, forwarded specimens of the gold British coins lately found at Whaddan Chase, taken from a large quantity in his possession; there are four varieties of these coins, resembling some figured in plates 1 and 2 of Ruding. Mr. Windus exhibited a small bronze figure, procured by him from the East; on the back of a flat slab of the same metal to which it is affixed, is the word HERACLEONAS. Mr. Roach Smith read a paper on some beautiful Saxon and Danish fibulae, in the collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville, which had been bought at the Stowe sale, in the catalogue of which two were described as *scales*! These are of large size, circular, and concave, the interior being elaborately worked, and set with triangular pieces of glass over gold-foil arranged crossways. All that could be obtained respecting their history was, that they were found with a skeleton at Ashendon, Bucks, in 1817, and, notwithstanding their rarity, they had hitherto escaped the notice of antiquaries. One in the possession of the Rev. J. B. Reade, and found at Stowe, Bucks, resembles Mr. Neville's, but is not of such rich work. Mr. Smith assigned them to the seventh or eighth century. Mr. Seth W. Stevenson, exhibited an ivory casket of the time of Edward III., richly carved with subjects relating to popular legends and superstitions. It is one of the most beautiful works of this period; and it was stated the council intended to have it fully engraved, for the Journal of the Association, and that Mr. Wright would prepare a paper in illustration. Mr. Pratt exhibited a regal helmet, which he had lately purchased, and on which it was announced Mr. Planche would read a paper at the next meeting. The Secretary then read a paper by Mr. Francis Baigent, of Winchester, local member of the council, on a piece of sculpture of the fourteenth century, recently discovered in the wall of Stoke Charity church, and by the exertion of Mr. Baigent saved from destruction; the incumbent, at his recommendation, having resolved to place it in a niche in the chancel. It represents a bishop at the altar, holding the sacred wafer and chalice; on the right stands an ecclesiastic, and above the altar a representation of the Saviour, wearing a crown of thorns, and showing the wounds in his side and hands; above are two angels, holding

* Mr. Rolfe, whose discoveries on this interesting spot are well known, has recently been extending his researches, with a view to ascertain the architectural features of the foundations of the walls of the Roman *castrum*, and has laid open the basements of several square towers, and two of circular shape, all of which have been accurately planned and drawn by Mr. Fairholt, for early publication.

a diapered mantle; and over all a canopy. The Chairman paid Mr. Baigent a compliment on the zeal and activity shown by him in advancing the objects of the Association, the present discovery being the third or fourth during the last few years, of which no record would have been preserved, but for his exertions, Winchester being singularly destitute in spirit for Antiquarian enterprise. Mr. Cotsworth produced rubbings of brasses recently discovered, which, with some other matters, were reserved for the next meeting. Mr. Croker announced that he had received communications from the Archdeacon of Cork and Mr. Sainthill, respecting some ecclesiastical antiquities recently discovered in that city.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 8th.—The Dean of Westminster in the chair. Mr. Neville communicated some particulars relating to Roman remains near Billingsbear, Berks, first noticed by Camden, and recently excavated by Mr. Neville. The foundations of an octagonal tower, and many vestiges of bronzes, pottery, &c., were discovered, together with a coin, supposed to be of a date between the departure of the Romans and the arrival of the Saxons. Near Waltham had also been found a series of shafts, like wells, similar to others near Roman stations in other parts of England, the use of which has not been ascertained. An original MS. account, by a Mr. John Kerne, of the murder of the Duke of Buckingham by Felton, was exhibited by Mr. Minty; and Milton's silver seal, by Mr. Disney,—the device is a double-headed eagle, the sign of his father, to direct customers to his shop, where he practised as a scrivener. Some sculpture in the church of Stoke Charity, near Winchester, some Roman remains from the site of a villa near North Waltham, Herts, and the description of a singular sepulchral slab, which had been built up in Thorp Arch church, Yorkshire, and thought to belong to the De Belles family, temp. Edward I., filled up the proceedings.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday—Statistical, 8 p.m.—British Architects, 8 p.m.—Chemical, 8 p.m.—Medical, 8 p.m.—Pathological, 8 p.m.
Tuesday—Medical and Chirurgical, 8 p.m.—Civil Engineers (President's Conversation), 9 p.m.—Zoological, 9 p.m.
Wednesday—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—Microscopical, 8 p.m.—Ethnological, 8 p.m.—Royal Botanic (Promenade), 8 p.m.
Thursday—Linnean (Anniversary), 1 p.m.—Royal, 8½ p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.—Royal Society of Literature, 4 p.m.—Numismatic, 7 p.m.
Friday—Royal Institution (Mr. Carpmel on recent improvements in the Manufacture of Carpets), 8½ p.m.—Philosophical (Anniversary), 8 p.m.—Archæological Association, 8½ p.m.
Saturday—Royal Botanic, 3½ p.m.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

In the portraiture of the year, Messrs. Pickersgill, F. Grant, and Watson Gordon are most conspicuous, but there are others who ably support the character of this branch of art.

No. 145, "Admiral Sir E. Owen," *H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.*, is a manly representation, and a grateful addition to the artist's portraits of our naval celebrities. 212, "Thomas Cubitt, Esq." "to be presented to him by upwards of seventy of the builders of London, in testimony of their high esteem of his abilities and talents," is worthy of such an occasion. The likeness is perfect, and the style of the work speaks (as it were) the character of the individual thus honoured by his fellow citizens. Matters of this kind are peculiar to England, and therefore deserve notice as traits of nationality. By his immense undertakings Mr. Cubitt has altered the face of the metropolis of the British empire, and he has done so in a manner to lead to its great beauty in appearance, to the comfort of such of its inhabitants as come within his scope, and to the welfare and improved sanitary condition of the whole mass who are bettered by imitating the example he has shown. These are

civil triumphs of vast importance, and we rejoice to see the arts successfully engaged in any public acknowledgment of them. Of Mr. Pickersgill's other performances we shall only mention a congenial subject and fit companion—viz., 337, a masterly likeness of "Thomas Grissell, Esq., F.S.A.," 480, "The Dean of Windsor;" "Sir R. B. Comyn, late Chief Justice at Madras;" and 78, rather overcharged with colour even for the ruddy and good humoured countenance, is an excellent likeness of "Sir R. J. Murchison." Nor is 85, another Notable, "C. Barry, Esq., R.A.," a less successful likeness, and it is more sober in manner, and altogether one of those simple and intellectual portraits which are the most pleasing to the eye and satisfactory to the mind.

F. Grant, A., has his full complement of eight pictures, from among which we select for the highest praise 140, "The Lord Chief Baron Pollock," dignified in attitude, and a most speaking resemblance. It is in official costume; and will long be a superb ornament to the County Hall of Huntingdon, for which it is painted, and which town the learned judge so long represented in Parliament, as ably as he is himself here represented. 243, "The Countess of Zetland," is a delightful female aristocratic portrait. "Lords Wilton and Granby" do equal credit to the male sex; and 350, "Adelaide Kemble, as Semiramide," is the artist's *con amore*. 336, "Viscount Hardinge, on the Field of Ferozeshur, with his staff, from a sketch taken on the spot by his son, the Hon. C. Hardinge," is a historical composition executed in a spirited style, and will we hope be engraved as a pair to the "Taking of Seringapatam," of which it seems in every respect to be deserving, if we look either at the greatness of the stake at issue or the intensity with which it was won.

J. Watson Gordon, A., has six or seven all solidly painted and excellent productions. 61, Sir T. Macdougall Brisbane, Bart., is a faithful whole-length likeness of that distinguished person, whom colonists and men of science delight to honour. 179, "Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre," and 523, "Dr. Lee, Principal of Edinburgh University," are also prominent examples of a firm pencil, natural tone, and characteristic style.

No. 8, "Henrietta Maria in Distress, relieved by Cardinal de Retz," *A. L. Egg, A.*, is the first (numerically) historical piece on the walls that arrests our attention. Its treatment is able. The balance of colour in the two principal figures in unison with the distress and the power to relieve; sombre on the one side and rich in costume on the other. The feelings are also well expressed. The whole of the grouping of an unaffected and natural consistency, in regard to the leading event. 473, "Lance's Substitute for Proteus's Dog," a clever dramatic scene, in which Shakspeare's humour is worthily preserved.

No. 23, "Religious Controversy in the time of Louis XIV.," *A. Elmore, A.*; a dispute worthy of Maynooth or Exeter Hall. It is not easy to decide whether the Romish or the Protestant divine is the most wrathful in the argument; and the diverse sympathies of the impatient listeners are happily delineated. The two disputants are well conceived to represent the difference of condition between priests of the different creeds: the only figure we should like out is the young boy, who seems to have no business in such a place, and is not painted in a manner to excuse his intrusion. 378, "From Tristram Shandy;" from the passionate to the ludicrous is here but a step. It is an amusing change; and 471, "Lady Macbeth," a tragic impersonation of the stupendous murderess, in the agony of uncertainty.

No. 100, "Fireside Musings," *C. W. Cope, R.A.* A very pleasing, pensive theme, and finished with care. 117, "A Study for Griselda," fresco in the House of Lords, is of fair promise; 903 is a cartoon of the same subject. 207, "The First-born." The flesh of the child indifferently coloured, and the fond parents admiring its nudity, rather of the romantic or dramatic character.

No. 127, "The Syrens," *W. E. Frost, A.*, does not mark progression, though the group is well disposed, and not deficient in colour. The upper limbs are too angular for perfect grace in composition, or the

repose, and we may even add variety, we should desire to see in a subject of the kind. The tone of flesh-colour is, however, of a better description, and the picture altogether one of the "eyes" of the exhibition.

No. 220, "The Breakfast," the chief contribution of *W. F. Witherington, R.A.*, (with two poetic landscapes of considerable merit,) is rather of the breakfast-tray class. There is a want of perspective, and though there is a good deal of *genre* character, the whole is defective as a work of finished art.

Nos. 83, 115, 364, *C. Landseer*; the first is one of those episodical stories connected with English history, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and time of the unhappy civil wars, which the artist so truly poursays. A covenanting military preacher, and a cavalier, from the novel of *Woodstock*, are done to the life, a capital contrast, and capably painted. The second is an Italian carnival scene, ably costumed, coloured, and composed; and the last, a fortunate subject, "Rhodopis, the Greek Cinderella, bathing, and the King of Birds soaring off with her sandal," (equivalent to the famous slipper,) out of which footing she rose to the exaltation of Queen to Psammetichus, the sovereign of Memphis. The idea is poetic, and the execution worthy of one who can display the versatility of powers evinced in these three pictures.

No. 349, "Coming of Age," *W. P. Frith, A.*; a genuine picture of a genuine English scene, leaving the spectator nothing to desire, and furnishing enough of matter and incident to fill the broadside of a large newspaper-account of the festivity. Is not the heir a pretty youth, the mother one not to suckle fools and chronicle small beer, the ale evidently strong and potent, the tenants and retainers, the friends of the family, and guests of every sort, and the rural scene and all the accessories realizations? As French critics often say, (but in French,) "What more would you have?"

To vary our catalogue, we come to our English Berghem and Cuyp in one, *T. Sidney Cooper, R.A.* No. 37, "Clearing off at Sunset," 277, "Cattle Returning from the Meadows," (landscape by Lee,) may be taken as fair specimens of the rest, and are quite delicious for atmosphere and the perfection of cattle and sheep painting. In one the warmth, in another the coolness; in one the shine, in another the mist, and in all the truth of wood, water, animal life, and picturesque nature is to be found. We regard a work of Cooper's as an enduring pleasure; and should desire no more cheerful and solacing companion in our study, to look upon ever and anon, amid our severest tasks.

F. R. Lee, R.A., besides two in happy union with Mr. Cooper, has 67, "River Scene, North Wales," a beautiful landscape, wooded, and cool as gentle airs could make it. 193 and 363, other Welsh scenes of equal beauty on the Ogwen waters; and 470, "Landing a Salmon," in a style worthy of Sir Humphrey Davy, and in a locality he would have been charmed to describe.

No. 131, "A Forest Glade;" 343, "A Stream in the Hills;" 371, "Passing Showers;" 417, "The Shade of Beech Trees;" and 544, "The Quiet Lake," *T. Creswick, A.*, are all evidence of the perfect truthfulness with which the artist studies and copies nature. His transcripts of her various features are quite equal to the highest prized efforts of the masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools in the choice of subjects and placid style of art to which he generally devotes his talents.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We have discovered that our old friend and popular contributor, *Wm. Evans*, of Eton (the member of the society), has nothing in this exhibition, and that we have to congratulate it on the numerous accession of pleasing and picturesque Welsh landscapes by *Wm. Evans*, a young associate, Nos. 41, 50, 119, 207, 213, 246, 270. No. 50, "The Sea Gull's Nest," was purchased by Prince Albert at the private view, but any one of the eight would do credit to taste in

selection, though we think H. R. H. has chosen the most attractive.

No. 2, "A Distant View of Monmouth," *W. Collow*; 52, "Melrose Abbey in the distance"; 64, "The Grönsel Merkt, Ghent," are varied examples of the artist's facile and natural pencil, including landscape objects, atmospheric effects, old street architecture, and human figures; and 92, 98, 109, 132, 137, 157, 166, 185, 197, 199, 215, 223, 224, 230, more than complete the proof. 197, and others, are redolent of the merits of Prout; and 224, "Village of Cauterets, Hautes Pyrenees," is altogether a very charming performance.

No. 4, "The Ford," *G. Dodgson*; and also 112, "Noontide," 131, "A Sunshine Holiday," 252, 280, are attractive specimens of the painter. 131, *riant* and glowing; and 280, a good effect of Highland rain passing off its heath-clad hills.

No. 5, "Temple of Neptune, Pæstum," *A. Glennie*, is a single but very agreeable classic variety in the general tone of the gallery.

No. 13, "Cathedral of Iona," *W. C. Smith*. 42, "Frigate off Plymouth," 115, 150, 196, "Penrhyn Castle," a fine work, 198, are all very meritorious productions; but the artist has reserved his strength for a section of the "Battle of Trafalgar," 216, a maritane piece of much spirit and bold execution.

No. 28, "Morning, with Dogs," *Fred. Taylor*. 39, "Evening, with Dogs," 144, 154, 235, 258, and some six others, admirable representations of animals, rustics, and rural scenery. Some of these small pieces are perfect gems; and all are of extraordinary merit for truth and character.

No. 15, "The Rival Wedding," *J. J. Jenkins*. 69, "On the Way to England," 95, "Shrimping," 125, "Going against the Stream," 162, "Jealousy," *genre* compositions in France and England, characteristic and well told. The last is really Watteauish. In 308, "Devotion," the girl is ochreous; and 311, "After a Rump," is a good figure of satisfied exhaustion.

No. 17, "Rodborough," *W. Scott*, a pleasing landscape; as are 87, 99, and 200.

No. 31, "Lock on the Avon," a quiet sylvan scene, *C. Branswhite*; and 90, "Evening," another of the same order. 189, "Lyn, North Devon," which aspires to a higher class, and is a fine and striking composition.

No. 22, "Harvest Boys," 43, "Return from Prawn-catching," *O. Oakley*, very Italian in style; the artist fully maintains his popular reputation by this clever and well-coloured pair. "The Pride of the Camp," and "Root Gatherers," 205, 211, and two gipsy-pieces, &c., are no less deserving of praise for neatness and nature.

No. 56, "Lago de Como," *J. M. Richardson*. 71, "Highland Shooting," 81, "Haymakers, Ben Nevis in the distance," a very charming painting. 93, "Edinburgh Castle," a still more elaborated and successful subject; and 202, "The Jungfrau," a splendid landscape, beautifully treated. Two or three other Highland bits are full of truth.

No. 45, "Scene from Comus," *J. M. Wright*. 174, "The Mouse, Disappointed Epicures," a scene of genuine drollery and dismay, from a mouse being discovered in the paste. 219, "Monks Carousing," make amends for it, and are a jovial set, rich in countenance, colour, and expression.

No. 60, "The Scheldt, near Antwerp," *J. Whicheo*, simply and ably done, as are 181, "Near Rotterdam," and 192, "Dutch Boats."

No. 63, "View near Roslin," *S. Rayner*, and 204, "Kenilworth," 220, "Terrace, Haddon Hall," reminding us of Creswick, 297, "Salisbury," are, together with others, all favourable samples of a very pleasing artist.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

It appears that at the annual meeting on Monday week there was much discussion on the slow progress this Institution had made, and the inadequate position it had been enabled to reach with regard to the profession and the public. The law of order in the election of President was set aside for one year to admit of the re-election of the Earl de Grey, to whom

the Society is under great obligations; but it was agreed to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, with the view to ascertain whether or not a distinguished Architect in the office would be beneficial. It was suggested that the existence of the Architectural Association proved the need of some change in the system of the Institute; and much was said to the effect that Architects did not occupy the ground they ought to do, and were, therefore, the more bound to assert and maintain it for themselves. The new Council were directed to take these matters into their consideration; and Earl de Grey being again voted President, Messrs. Bellamy, Salvin, and Sydney Smirke were chosen Vice-Presidents; Donaldson and Scoles, Hon. Secretaries, (the latter, *vice* Bailey, resigned); and other members of the Council, Donthorne, Kendall, Mayhew, Mair, Mee, Mocatta Nelson, C. Parker, Penrose, and Wyatt; Auditors, Kendall, jun., and C. Barry, jun. The receipts of the year amounted to 8577.12s., and a balance of 2677. remained at the Bankers'.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday, May 17th, 1849.

"ELECTORS! Vote for the Moderates! Electors! Vote for the Socialists! Electors! Vote for the Friends of the Constitution! Vote for the Whites! Vote for the Reds! Vote for the Tricolors! Down with the Rue de Poitiers! Hurrah for the Socialist Committee! Up with the Aristocrats! Down with the Canaille!" Gracious heavens! what a din! It deafens the ear and bewilders the brain! And yet for ten mortal days have we poor devils of Paris been thus bewildered and defended; whilst the eye has been wearied by glancing over acres of placards, stuck on dead walls, on closed shops, on doors, on lamp-posts, everywhere;—some calling on the people to vote for such a set of men, and threatening fire and flame if they do not—others upholding another set, and declaring that the ruin and desolation of the country will be the inevitable consequence of their rejection. And, in addition to all this, we have been bored to death by the cries of the sellers of journals in the streets, "*Le Peuple*, by Citizen Proudhon, one sou!" "*La Fraie République*, by Citizen Thoré, cinq centimes, un sou!" "*Voilà! voilà! Le Père Duchêne! Faut voir Le Père Duchêne!* Il est b— en colère aujourd'hui *Le Père Duchêne!*" "*Citizens, buy the Guillotine!* Printed in red ink to represent blood! Only one sou!"

Amidst such an infernal hubbub as this, the readers of the *Literary Gazette* will naturally assume that little or nothing has been done, or is doing, in literature and art. And they will assume rightly. No books, no paintings, no engravings—the stage neglected—music hushed; nothing out of the political arena but a dull, dreary, dismal blank. So complete is the annihilation of literary activity, that the current number of the *Bibliographie de la France*, which is a semi-official record of all new publications, will, in after years, be considered a great curiosity, inasmuch as in the 200 publications which it announces to have been made in the week ending 12th May, there is not one—literally not one—book—nothing but political pamphlets, tracts, and fly sheets; appeals to the electors of this or that department; letters commendatory or inculpatory of this or that candidate; denunciations of the stupidity and iniquity of Socialism; imprecations on those who oppose the spread of what Socialists call the Truth; manuals of electors by the score; predictions on the fate of the Republic; lamentations for the past, and hopes for the future; in a word, something to excite the passion or flatter the taste of every party, and almost of every man.

The newspapers announce the death of Madame Récamier, celebrated when young for her beauty, when aged for her conversational powers. In her *salon*, Chateaubriand, and a whole host of the most eminent literary, political, and scientific men of the

day used to assemble, to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul;" and it was in her *salon*, far more than in the ballot-box of the learned Académie, that the elections of the "immortals," as the illustrious forty are called, were decided. Her death breaks up a circle as exquisitely refined as it was eminently intellectual; a circle which the proudest and greatest of the land deemed it a privilege to enter. With her goes one of the few, if not the very last remnant of French society of the old *régime*—that society in which men and women, as Dr. Johnson would say, conversed, instead of merely talking as they do nowadays—in which profound knowledge was decorated with sparkling wit, *bons mots* fell sharp and fast, full swing was allowed to the spirit of raillery and scepticism, which is one of the characteristics of the French, and in which, also, (last, but perhaps not least,) the most sincere politeness was united to the most bewitching grace.

The publication of lithographs has of late become a very important part of the business of Parisian print-sellers. The mechanical execution of these things is very good; but the artistic execution of most of them is much better. They are nearly all original, and chiefly represent scenes of domestic life, with now and then any great event of the day. The majority of the artists endeavour to infuse a dash of comedy into their productions, without, however, becoming farcical or caricatural. Crossmann, a young German painter of great merit and great promise, is one of the most admired of the lithographers; on serious as well as on comic subjects, his pencil displays the same boldness, correctness, and originality. Two of his recent works have attained vast popularity,—one representing poor Archbishop Offré at the barricades of June; the other—in which there is a rich comic vein—a gawky country curé gazing with longing eye on some charming young girls gathering apples. I know not whether the publication of original designs in lithograph has yet become general in England,—probably it has; but if not, it presents a new field to publishers and artists, and is calculated to do more than, perhaps, anything else that could be devised to spread a love of art among the great mass of the working people.

The *Prophète* continues to cram the theatre to excess every night that it is represented, and to fill the managerial treasury to overflowing. Ten thousand francs or 400*l.* per night is the lowest average taken. *Galignani* informs us that Meyerbeer is likely to treat with the management for *L'Africaine*, another great opera. The same eminent musical authority speaks very favourably of Mlle. Caroline Prevost, (daughter of the well-known actress of that name) who has recently appeared at the Opera Comique. "She has," he says, "a clear, fresh soprano voice, not of great volume, but much facility of vocalization, and a style remarkable for tasteful elegance."

The Hippodrome, with the return of the fine weather, has recommenced its attractive exhibitions. How is it that no enterprising adventurer has favoured our Cockneys with such a species of amusement? Your abominable climate is no doubt against it; but you have about half-a-dozen fine days in the season, and on them, by skilful management, and high prices, the *entrepreneur* might manage not only to clear his expenses, but to put money in his purse. The open-air performances—the vast circus for the horses to run in—the emulation, fire, energy, which comparative liberty gives the noble animals—all would form a singularly pleasing spectacle to a horse-loving people like the English. Talking of the Hippodrome, it appears that its management has some hope of wringing from the powers that be, their consent to a series of bull fights; not, however, in the fashion of old Spain, with the ripping up of horses, the killing of bulls, and the occasional death of *torreadores*; but with bulls and horses and men deprived of the power of doing more mischief to each, than that which may be sustained by being made to bite the dust. And whilst Paris thus borrows a modification of the national amusement of Hispania, the Spaniards themselves are about to revive a spectacle which has not been witnessed for a long long time in

civilized Europe—a combat between savage animals in a public arena. A tiger is to be pitted against a bull, in the circus of Madrid, and the two beasts are to fight until one or the other shall die. Large wagers are depending on this singular conflict, which, according to the Madrid newspapers, is looked forward to with the greatest curiosity by all classes of the population. Will the Madrid folks follow it up by a restoration of the gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome? If not, why not?

There is, it seems, very good reason to believe that all the statements that have been made by different journals of the splendid works of art of Rome having been sold by the Provisional Government, are utterly unfounded. Mazzini and his colleagues positively deny that they ever even entertained the idea of such a Goth and Vandal-like act; and I believe that neither at Paris nor at London can any one object of art, great or small, belonging to the city of Rome, be traced to the possession of any private individual or public institution. It is considered certain in our artistic circles that the assertions of sales having been effected were set on foot by scheming dealers, who have profited by them to impose worthless copies as great originals, on a few gullible persons with more cash than brains.

According to all accounts, the recent insurrection at Dresden has caused serious injury to the picture galleries and museums. One of Murillo's most famous *tableaux*, in particular, is represented to be completely riddled with bullets, whilst several admirable statues, the Museum of Natural History, and the Opera House, have been destroyed. At Vienna, also, the insurrection made sad havoc among works of art. At Genoa, the popular risings and bombardments have caused the loss of some most beautiful specimens of art and architecture. Most serious fears are entertained, that before the pending Roman question shall be settled, the world will have to mourn the destruction or injury of some of the most glorious productions of genius. Already, indeed, has the principal front of St. Peter's been battered with cannon balls. It is generally supposed, I believe, in England, that in the revolution of February, and insurrection of June, the galleries and collections of Paris suffered greatly; but this is a mistake. Not a single thing was touched at the Louvre; the galleries of Versailles were scrupulously respected; in the Tuileries nothing at all was destroyed except portraits and *statuettes* of Louis Philippe; and the only picture which I saw injured (and I was all over the palace within half an hour after the mob had entered it) was a portrait of old Marshal Soult, which was ripped up by a bayonet. In the sack of Neuilly and the Palais Royal many paintings and works of art were, no doubt, destroyed; but not one of them was of any great value—Louis-Philippe having had such little real taste for art, notwithstanding his magnificent patronage of it, as to have preferred quantity to quality; and, in consequence, caused the walls of his palaces to groan under the weight of abominable daubs, relieved here and there, however, by a painting of merit.

There are two or three articles in the last and preceding numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which merit a few words of notice,—one on Thomas Carlyle, another by John Lemoine, a third by Ph. Chasles, &c.; but they must stand over till next week.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Guadaloupe.—There fell at Petit-Bourg on the 28th February last, hail stones as large as pigeons' eggs. This was the third time only since the commencement of the present century that hail had fallen at Guadaloupe. The phenomenon was limited to the countries between the rivers Lézarde and Moustique. The wind was N.N.W., coming from Canada and the neighbouring countries, where the winter had been extremely rigorous. On the evening of the 27th February, the thermometer indicated the very unusually low temperature of 18° C.

Losses to the Fine Arts.—In the revolutionary fighting at Dresden much injury has been done to

the pictures in the grand Picture Gallery by the firing of the combatants. Some of the *chefs-d'œuvres* of the greatest masters, (such as Rubens and Murillo,) have been pierced by bullets; and much more mischief would have been done but for the intrepid exertions of M. Schulze, the director, who, it is stated, at the risk of his life unhung the most valuable paintings and laid them with their faces on the floor.*

Earthquakes in New Zealand.—During nearly a fortnight in October, from the 9th, New Zealand was visited by a succession of earthquakes, from north to south, which threw down houses, killed several persons, and did great damage at Wellington, Nelson, and throughout the island.

Late Paris Excursion.—We understand that a medal, cast at the mint in Paris, commemorative of the late friendly visit of the two nations, has been presented to Mr. Crisp. Similar medals in gold have been presented to Queen Victoria, the President of the Republic, General Changarnier, and others.—*Newspapers.*

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

JENNY LIND.

Flight of the Nightingale!

AFTER all the numerous and strange paragraphs which have found their way into Provincial and London Newspapers, the public will, perhaps, learn with some surprise that our most admired Songstress and Swedish Nightingale, has left her residence at Brompton, and departed for Paris, on her way to Stockholm. *No marriage* in England, we may venture to affirm, will take place, till she has had the advantage of consulting with her family and friends. What may happen after that, who can tell? Perhaps the paragraphists who knew not only about the special license, but the actual wedding at Bath. We shall no doubt have plenty of speculations on the present state of affairs from authorities quite as well informed.

POISONINGS: THEIR PREVENTION!

THE horrible frequency of murders by poison, indicating a far more extensive and dreadful prevalence of the practice than has been or can be detected (for most of the cases brought to light appear to be found out by mere accident), suggests the necessity for imposing, if possible, some check on the continuance of this appalling depravity. Many suggestions have been thrown out for this purpose, but the best of them seem rather calculated to guard against mistakes than to prevent deliberate guilt. An entry in their books by apothecaries, chemists, and practitioners, or retailers of every kind who sell drugs or poisons, would be a first step of some consequence in the preventive design; but one farther would be tenfold more efficacious. It should be simply that every vendor alluded to, should require the name and residence of the party to whom he sold Poison, and that, on any large quantity being asked for, or the call for small quantities being frequently repeated, he should send a letter stating the date or dates and facts to the Overseer of the Parish in which the applicant resided. This would be very little trouble, and the expense of postage is now so trifling, that it ought to interpose no obstacle to the furnishing of this important information to quarters where the least departure from the ordinary health and mortality of the locality must be noticed. If this were done, families would not perish in succession, as in the recent atrocious instance at Guestling, where a woman has been committed for trial, as the poisoner of her husband and three sons; and even a single suspicious death, where it was foreknown that poison had been purchased, would excite a wholesome suspicion, and immediate investigation of the circumstances. And the very fear of there having been such intelligence given, must have a strong deterring influence and general effect on the wicked beings predisposed to the commission of such

* See our Paris Letter.—Ed. J. G.

† The giving of false references, if attempted, would be dangerous, and at once provoke mistrust and inquiry.

monstrous and unnatural crimes. The plan, to our minds, would be unattended by any serious impediment, and we would respectfully suggest it for public consideration. It might be advisable to modify what are called Burial Societies, which appear to offer sore temptations to murder, and limit their operation to the assistance of members in sickness.

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's.—Mlle. Alboni sang the part of *Rosina* in the *Barbiere di Siviglia* for the first time at this theatre on Tuesday last. We have always considered this opera as amongst those most successfully performed here; the orchestra and chorus are heard to advantage, and the cast is a very able one—Lablache in his renowned part of *Doctor Bartolo*; Belletti, the *Figaro*; Gardoni, the *Almaviva*; and F. Lablache, the *Basilio*. Alboni's singing of the difficult music allotted to *Rosina* is wonderfully fine; everything is touched with a delicacy and finish, showing the most perfect mastery of vocalism, and she has also learnt to infuse a little more humour into it; she introduced her Alpine song from *Betty* in the singing lesson, which gave Lablache the chance of mimicking the Swiss "Tra li lauh" with all his gusto for fun, and to the great merriment of the audience. Belletti is a capital *Barber*, making many beautiful passages in the music tell remarkably; in the finale *sestet* to the first act, the "Guarda don Bartolo," especially. F. Lablache omitted the "Calunnia" cantata, and Gardoni introduced very unnecessarily a little Spanish song, "Se il mio nome." The celebrated "Zitti zitti" did not come off with its usual *éclat*, and consequently missed the constant *encore*. On Thursday they gave *Norma*, for the last time, with Parodi, and Bordas as the *Polione*, ending with Alboni's "Non più mesta," and selections from the ballets of *Fiorita* and *Electra*.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—On Saturday last, Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* was produced for the first time, and with a degree of splendour in regard to scenery and the other appointments hitherto quite unequalled. The music is so well known that it requires no description at our hands, unless it be, that on this occasion it was performed entire. An important alteration was made in the cast at the last moment, Mme. Dorus Gras taking the part of *Alice*, which had been rehearsed by Miss Hayes, who was unable to sing on account of indisposition. Mme. Dorus, however, though taking it without rehearsal, afforded every satisfaction; and, with the exception of singing portions in French, showed no signs of not being perfectly prepared for the undertaking. If we remember rightly, this part was designed originally for her, and she was one of the first, as always a most successful singer of it. The pretty "Va di elle," and "Quand je quittais Normandie," were sung by her with charming simplicity and sweetness; and throughout, her singing was elegant in treatment and pure in tone. Salvi was the *Roberto*. His singing of the part, which requires so much fire and desperate energy, appeared to want confidence; it was not decided. Marini sings the Music of *Bertram* admirably. His deep and somewhat harsh tones suit the part, and his figure is well adapted to the mysterious impersonation of vice, though we hardly see why the character should be so absurdly caricatured by being made up into a perfect fiend. The fine trio, unaccompanied, of the third act, with *Roberto*, *Alice*, and *Bertram*, "Lo sguardo immobile," was beautifully sung. And the whole of the last act, in which the chorus of monks and the fine organ music, with choruses behind the scenes, ending with the magnificent trio by Dorus, Salvi, and Marini, "A quel core," formed a most imposing performance, and was listened to with breathless interest, although at such a very late period of the evening. Corbari sang the part of *Isabella*, and with more life and feeling than usual. Her "Robert, toi que j'aime" was much applauded. The scenery surpasses everything of its kind; the cloister scene is finely painted and on an enormous scale; the closing scene of the opera representing the interior of a cathedral and the high altar is a most beautiful production, the crowded groups

in various brilliant colours, the tall tapers and the glittering gold and silver vessels on the altar, with the great space occupied by the scene, make it a most striking piece of stage effect. We cannot bring ourselves to like so much ballet dancing as was introduced; it distracts attention from the music, and makes the performance too long.

The first of the six performances announced for the farewell of the renowned soprano, Mme. Persiani, was given, with *Don Giovanni*, on Thursday, the part of *Zerlina* being taken by Persiani. The grand and unique way in which this opera is performed makes it a particularly suitable one for the reappearance and farewell of so great an artiste; and perhaps "*La ci darem batti batti*," and "*Vedrai carino*," are some of the most charming and beautiful *morceaux* with which the name of Persiani has long been, and ever will be, associated. These were sung with all the taste and delicacy of execution for which she is so justly celebrated. Some of the little graceful and fanciful ornaments introduced by her in the "*Vedrai carino*" will long be remembered with delight. The welcome of applause that greeted her on her entrance was most enthusiastic; and, coming from the most densely crowded audience, was a real and honourable testimony of the high reputation she holds. Tambrini was the *Don*, and Marini the *Leporello*; Grisi and Mario in their old parts, and Mlle. Corbari the *Elvira*; Tagliafico was the *Commendatore*.

The German Opera, Drury Lane.—*Der Freischütz* was performed for the first time on Monday, when the Queen honoured the performance with her presence, and the house was excessively crowded. This is the best known of the German operas on our English stage, though still retaining its German name, which might be translated into "the charmed bullet." The part of *Caspar*, in which the most celebrated basses have been heard, was taken by Herr Stepan, from the theatre of Wiesbaden; he has a good voice, but requires more experience and skill before he can do justice to the spirit-stirring music of the great Weber. The little orchestra played the music with excellent expression, and the choruses were given with the precision and general understanding for which the Germans are remarkable. The horrors of the incantation scene were rather overdone with fireworks and blue lights, the sulphurous fumes from which made the theatre far too much like another disagreeable place to be pleasant. On the whole, we cannot think the opera effectively performed; without a first-rate *Caspar*, it is something like the play with the part of *Hamlet* left out.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PEASANT-POET'S SONG FOR THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By Robert Story.

In youth, our fathers sought the wood,
Or climbed the hill, at dawning gay—
Our mothers, in their maidenhood,
Donned their best garb, to greet the May.
But though its rites have passed away,
The May has honour still, I ween;
We love the month that brings the day,
The natal day of England's Queen!
Our fathers twined the blossomed bough,
To deck their chosen Queen of May;
To ours their love Three Kingdoms vow,
An Empire's millions homage pay!
Their May Queen reigned a single day,
Then passed, unnoticed, o'er the green;
Through all the year we own the sway,
And bless the rule of England's Queen!
May brings at eve the loveliest star,
At eve the moon of softest ray;
In May the night's the fairest far,
The sweetest morning breaks in May.
Then brightest blooms the woodland spray,
Then purest lies the dew-drop ahen;
As Nature's self would grace the day
That graced the world with England's Queen!

VARIETIES.

The Botanic Society, Regent's Park, had its first promenade and flower show for the season on Wednesday. The display was brilliant, and several new plants made their first appearance on any stage.

The Royal Literary Fund on Wednesday, though not numerously attended, enjoyed the countenance and support we hoped for. Lord Hardinge made an efficient chairman, and the toasts called up Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, Sir C. Malcolm, Sir C. Pasley, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir H. Bulwer, Mr. Finlaison (for the writers on science), Mr. R. Trevor, Mr. Alison (for the writers on history), Mr. White-side (for Irish literature), Mr. Thackeray (for writers of fiction), and others. There was a liberal amount of subscription.

The Orthopedic Hospital.—The ninth anniversary festival of this useful institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, and an influential body of stewards to support him. About two hundred gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, and the supply of wine was on a scale of liberality which, if adopted by other institutions on such occasions, would be sure to be beneficial to their funds. The results of the good dinner, good wine, good speeches by the Chairman, the Rev. W. Webster, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Sheriff Goodhart, Mr. Quarles Harris, and good music and singing by Gratton, Cooke, Hobbs, Young, Machin, and the Misses Kate Loder, Read, and A. and M. Williams on Tuesday last, were an addition of 800*l.* to the funds of the Royal Orthopedic Hospital.

Mr. Groom's Tulip Show.—After a showery and threatening morning, a most vernal afternoon, bright with sunshine, and redolent with perfume, tempted a large party of the invited to the private view of Mr. Groom's superb show of tulips on Monday last. After the severe weather, and the extreme and sudden changes of temperature that have lately occurred, we were astonished to behold the magnificent bed of tulips Mr. Groom had asked us to inspect. Many thousand flowers of matchless colours and variety were before us, reared in a house built expressly for the purpose by almost entirely artificial means. Some of the specimens were superb; and we may mention the Addison, Michael Angelo, Louis Seize, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Norfolk, Catalani, Pompe Funèbre, Victoria Regina, Marshal Soult, and Claudiana, because our attention was more particularly directed to their beautiful blossoms; but the whole show was extremely gratifying, and a remarkable evidence of what may be accomplished by art and experience.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens were opened on Monday in excellent condition considering the backwardness of the spring weather. A colossal fresco painting of Badajoz is the grand new feature, and its assault and capture by the British troops afford ample scope for a very magnificent pyrotechnic display.

National Gallery.—Two pictures, presented to the nation by Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., have just been hung—the one is "The Adoration of the Kings," by Baldassare Peruzzi, of which the cartoon or dead colour picture has long been in the gallery, a very interesting work of the period, in oil—the other is a small work by Antonio Razzi, a "Christ and Angels."

Royal Academy Fracas.—Mr. Richard Evans, an artist of considerable talent, who had committed an assault upon Mr. J. P. Knight, the Secretary of the Royal Academy, (arising out of a remonstrance or call for explanation respecting the rejection of his pictures from the present exhibition,) pleaded guilty to the charge at the Middlesex sessions on Thursday, and was fined 25*l.*, gave recognizances (60*l.*) to keep the peace, and was discharged. Mr. Evans read an exculpatory paper, denying premeditation and imputing provocation.

Intramural Burials.—A memorial has been signed by the leading medical men of Waterford, "declaring it to be absolutely necessary for the safety of the public, that no more interments should take place in the churchyards of that city," and giving most conclusive evidence in support of their case, from the disgusting and pernicious condition of the grounds. In Gloucestershire, also, the profession are making a stir for the abolition of burials in towns.

Meyerbeer's Prophet, which has made such a *furor* in Paris, will, we understand, be produced at Covent Garden in the middle of July.

Polytechnic Institution.—Few subjects for popular lectures afford so extensive and interesting a field as artificial light; Faraday, at the Royal Institution, has delivered a series on the philosophy of the candle; and Dr. Bachoffner is enlightening the minds of his crowded audiences with the same topic. The common candle, as a gas apparatus, he more particularly dwells upon, touching, however, lightly and skilfully (as may be expected from his long experience) upon the several hydrocarbons, and the lime and voltaic lights. A cheap and cleanly household light is obtained on the continent by burning a mixture of turpentine and alcohol, but the law in England renders the latter so expensive as to prohibit its being used for such a purpose. In conclusion, Dr. Bachoffner exhibits the Drummond, the Bude, and the Voltaic lights burning at the same time.

The British Association in Manchester.—We believe that steps have been taken in this city to concentrate the efforts of the city council, and of the various literary and philosophic societies in the town, so as to make a successful application to the meeting of the members of the British Association at Birmingham, to hold their meeting for 1851 in Manchester.—*Manchester Courier*.

Manuscripts, Autographs, and Old Books appear to find their way more copiously than ever to the rostrum of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. Our esteemed friend the late Rev. Mr. Isaacson's library, we lament to see, presents the chief feature for next week's sales: we know that much that is curious was in his depositories.

Scottish Sepulchral Antiquities.—A few days ago the workmen employed in constructing a new approach from the Alloa road to Tullyallan Castle, came upon two stone coffins about eight feet under the surface. The coffins were formed of flags placed on their edges, with one above and another below, and measured respectively,—one, three feet long, by a foot and a half wide; the other was four feet long, two feet in width, and two feet in depth, and enclosed an urn containing a small quantity of ashes. The interior of the flags was blackened, showing that fire had been used to consume the bodies of the dead therein interred.—*Perthshire Courier*, May 10th.

Trips to Paris.—We see a series of fraternizing trips to Paris announced, and we should not wonder to find this sort of expedition to visit other strange places and lands worked into a system for the gregarious family of Bull. After the first excursion, the idea of Nationality may as well be dismissed, and the idea of national curiosity and relaxation be substituted for it. We can discover no reason why a hundred or half a million of English people should not be well received and entertained wherever they go if they have money in their purses to spend.

The Birmingham Musical Festival, announced elsewhere, has strengthened the promise of the great feast of harmony which we noticed to be in auspicious preparation three months ago. Costa is to conduct, the fine orchestra in the Town Hall is being enlarged, and the Choir as well as the Vocal and Instrumental arrangements are being completed on a grand and effective scale, for the early days in September which are fixed for the festival.

The Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society was highly supported at the annual meeting in Hanover Square rooms on Wednesday afternoon, Prince Albert presiding. The report went over and urged the points mentioned in our last *Gazette*. Lord J. Russell, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Ashley, Archdeacon Manning, Sir T. D. Acland, and the Marquis of Westminster moved the resolution in speeches replete with convincing matter and argument; and the whole proceedings augur well for the extended usefulness of this meritorious institution.

London Wednesday Concerts.—A new series of these popular and attractive entertainments was commenced at Exeter Hall on Wednesday last, when an excellent programme drew a crowded audience. Among the vocalists were Miss Lucombe, Miss Poole, and Miss Rooke (the sister of the composer of *Amilie*), Herr Pischek, and Mr. Sims Reeves; and the *encores* were numerous during the evening.

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LITERARY NOVELTIES.

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- Riber's (Rev. G. E.) *Life of St. Paul*, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
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- East India Register, 1849, second edition, 12mo, sewed, 10s.
- Ellen Walsingham; or *Growth in Grace*, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Evelyn; or *a Journey from Stockholm to Rome*, 1847-8, 21s.
- Farbank's *Hydraulics*, new edition, 8vo, cloth, 18s.
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DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Number for next Saturday, being the last for the month of May, will be again enlarged to seventy-two columns; and we have to request our Correspondents, Advertisers, &c., to favour us with their communications as early in the week as they conveniently can.

It is a good idea, but not so well expressed.
Rosa is complimented, but not accepted this time.
Sonnets from Cheltenham not yet, if at all, The volume shall be looked after.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY is now OPEN.—Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.

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LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's Square.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. The Right Hon. Viscount MAHON, M.P., will take the Chair at three o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN GEORGE COCHRANE,

May 18th, 1849.

Secretary and Librarian.

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224, Regent's Street, April 7th, 1849.

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